

DAILY REPORT

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KAL SALVAGE OPERATIONS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

OW200305 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Wakkanai, Hokkaido Pref., Sept 20 KYODO -- Soviet and American vessels searching for materials related to a South Korean jetliner shot down by the Soviet Union temporarily called off operations because of rough seas, it was reported Tuesday. The Maritime Safety Agency's patrol ship Rebun reported that sea waters around northeast of Moneron Island were whipped up by high winds. It said both American and Soviet ships merely wandered about and cruised around the sea region where the KAL Boeing 747 with 269 persons aboard reportedly went down September 1 after missiles fired from a Soviet interceptor hit it.

The Rebun said as of 6 a.m. Tuesday [2100 GMT Monday] there were nine Soviet vessels and two American ships in waters north of Moneron, a small island west of Sakhalin. The patrol ship reported that these ships wandered about simply to avoid rough seas.

A South Korean ship which joined the search operations in the Sea of Okhotsk Monday apparently has not retrieved any item.

LEADERS DENOUNCE USSR CLAIM OF KAL 'SPY MISSION'

OW200325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0255 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 20 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday called "absurd" a Soviet contention that a downed South Korean airliner was on a spy mission. Replying to an opposition questioner at a lower house Budget Committee session, the foreign minister said a civil airliner cannot fly on such a mission.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone repeated Japan's official stand to demand an apology and compensation from Moscow for the death of 269 people aboard Korean Airlines flight 007 shot down near Sakhalin on a flight from New York to Seoul via Anchorage on September 1.

Both Nakasone and Abe replied to Keigo Ouchi, a Democratic Socialist, on the second and final day session of the House of Representatives (lower house) budget committee.

Challenging world outcries, the Soviet Union has so far refused to take any responsibility for the downing of the aircraft. Air Marshal Petr Kirsanov, in an article in the Communist Party paper PRAVDA Tuesday, said that the Korean jumbo was on an elaborate espionage mission involving a U.S. spy satellite.

RIGHTISTS PROTEST SOVIET TOURIST SHIP'S ARRIVAL

OW200333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Nagasaki Sept 20 KYODO -- About 160 rightists riding in 32 vehicles shouted anti-Russian slogans Tuesday as the Soviet ship Feliks Dzerzhinskiy arrived carrying 279 tourists. Nagasaki City and private tourist organization officials called off a scheduled welcoming ceremony because rightists gathered in the city to protest the Soviet downing of a South Korean jumbo jetliner.

Police mobilized about 700 officers to prevent any unforeseen incident. This was the 5,070-ton Feliks Dzerzhinskiy's 15th port call since it first came here in November 1978. The ship is scheduled to leave for Ho Chi Minh (formerly Saigon) city Tuesday night.

ABE TO ANSWER UN CALL FOR 'PEACEKEEPING' ROLE

OW180414 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 18 KYODO -- Japan will present a paper to the United Nations, which is calling for active Japanese participation in U.N. peace-keeping operations, Foreign Ministry officials said Sunday. The paper was compiled by seven non-governmental thinkers commissioned by the Foreign Ministry. Ministry officials stressed that the views expressed in the proposal do not represent the official government position on the matter.

In line with measures to be taken by the U.N. secretary general and the Security Council to strengthen the U.N. peace-keeping function, the paper listed seven tasks for Japan to achieve that goal. The proposals included Japanese participation in police activities, logistical operations, and surveillance and patrol operations.

The paper said Japan has an obligation to help the United Nations strengthen its peace-keeping function, as it is the duty of a U.N. member-state and is an international responsibility for Japan which, it said, is playing an important role in international politics and economy.

So far, Japan has only contributed financial support to the U.N. peace-keeping forces because Japan's Self-Defense Forces are prohibited from serving abroad under the current law and war-renouncing Constitution. Foreign Ministry officials said the Self-Defense Force Charter should be revised to meet the proposals.

The paper will be delivered by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar when Abe attends to the General Assembly starting later this month. Foreign Ministry officials said copies of the paper will be circulated among the U.N. member-countries.

They said Abe will emphasize that the ideas given in the paper do not necessarily represent the Japanese Government's position and that the paper includes certain activities which Japan cannot implement under current domestic laws. Therefore, the submission of the paper to the United Nations should not be regarded as a shift in the position of the Japanese Government, they said. However, the officials admitted the ministry will seriously examine the proposals and will not rule out the possibility that the proposals may be implemented in future.

The experts, headed by former Ambassador to the United Nations Shizuo Saito, had started the study on how to strengthen the peace-keeping function of the United Nations since last May, the officials said. After seven rounds of discussions, they submitted the paper to the Foreign Ministry earlier this month, they said.

The United Nations, in a decision adopted at the 37th General Assembly last year, called on member-countries to make proposals for strengthening the U.N.'s peace-keeping function, including ideas by non-governmental institutions or private opinion leaders.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ON NINE-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Emperor, Nakasone

OW160347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 16 KYODO -- The emperor met with King Husayn of Jordan and his wife at the Imperial Palace shortly after noon Friday. The emperor then offered a luncheon party in the palace for the king and queen who have been here since Tuesday on a nine-day visit to Japan.

Prince Hitachi, the emperor's second son, and Princess Hitachi and other imperial family members attended the party.

King Husayn later met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and called for Japanese contribution to bring about peace in the Middle East. The king said the Lebanese situation is miserable and that there should be ways to end the Iran-Iraq war. He added that he hoped both Japan and the United States would contribute to peace in the region.

More on Nakasone Meeting

JN161330 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpt] At 1600 Tokyo time, 0900 Jordan time today, His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone during which they exchanged viewpoints on political and international issues and the latest developments in the Middle East.

His majesty the king explained briefly the background and reality of the Palestinian issue as being the crux of the Middle East crisis, asserting that the principles of the Jordanian stance on solving the problem in a just and comprehensive way are based on achieving a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and guaranteeing the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil.

His majesty the king reviewed the developments of the current situation in the region and the Israeli moves to settle in and Judaize the occupied territories and evict their legitimate owners. His majesty the king also reviewed the Iraqi-Iranian war, its impact on the region, and the dimensions of the Iranian rejection of the international mediation efforts to end the fighting and achieve peace and establish good neighborly relations between the two countries. His Majesty King Husayn explained the situation in Lebanon, asserting the importance of maintaining Lebanon's unity and sovereignty and the necessity of the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation and foreign forces from all the Lebanese territories.

His majesty the king spoke of the cooperation between Jordan and Japan and the importance of promoting it in the spheres of economy, development, culture, and trade.

The Japanese prime minister asserted his country's appreciation for King Husayn's policy and efforts in the regional, Arab, and international arenas. He expressed satisfaction with the promotion of the Jordanian-Japanese relations to achieve the common interests of the two peoples.

Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, attended the meeting on the Jordanian side; and on the Japanese side the meeting was attended by a number of Japanese ministers and officials.

Husayn Grants Interview

OW161425 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1230 GMT 16 Sep 83

[NHK reporter Hirayama's 'exclusive' interview with King Husayn of Jordan on the Middle East situation at his hotel in Tokyo on 15 September; conducted in English -- recorded]

[Text] [Hirayama] Your Majesty, do you think that the American initiative to reach a Middle East solution, namely, the Reagan plan, is still alive, as Mr Reagan claims?

[Husayn] The President has indicated, time and again, that his determination is unchanged to contribute to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, in accordance with this plan, announced on 1 September of last year.

[Hirayama] It seems the American initiative is now mostly directed to Lebanon in the form of increasing military involvement in the region. What do you think of the situation, Your Majesty?

[Husayn] The situation in Lebanon is most tragic and most dangerous. We have tried our utmost in the recent past, as we have tried always, to contribute towards bringing all the different elements within Lebanon together for national reconciliation, or at least to freeze their differences while foreign forces are present on their land, so that the ultimate objective of a free, independent Lebanon, a Lebanon that can exercise its sovereignty over all its territory, is achieved. It is heartbreaking to us to see Lebanon torn apart, probably due to outside influences as well, that contribute towards that. While the country is under occupation and foreign forces are still there, it's a very dangerous point there in the entire area, and obviously, without a solution to the Palestinian problem, the area will remain sadly an area of turbulence with all the dangers to all within it, and to world peace.

[Hirayama] Is the actual form of American efforts now taking place in and around Beirut the correct form or might there be some other way?

[Husayn] I don't know, as things stand at present, what other way there could be. Of course, against this one must remember that the American hopes were for an Israeli withdrawal, a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, unconditionally before the end of last year. Unfortunately, the situation has persisted and deteriorated during this period of time.

[Hirayama] Somewhat relevant to the previous question, of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks on the highest level, concerning the so-called confederation plan and joint representation in the peace process, as far as we understand it, have failed. What, Your Majesty, is responsible for the failure?

[Husayn] Unfortunately, the first thing that happened was that Israel rejected the plan of the United States outright, and Israel immediately intensified its settlement activities in the occupied territories, almost as a direct response to the President's initiative. In addition to that, the hopes for the Israeli withdrawal, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, did not materialize by the end of last year. All of this, I believe, contributed significantly to an erosion of the United States' credibility to a degree within the area and probably contributed significantly to the results where we were unable to move as we had hoped, or at least to do what we could, to recover the territory. As for Jordanian-Palestinian relations, they are close in any event, and we hope that we can formulate, in our own minds, a concept of how these relations could be in the future when the territories are recovered, in a way that satisfies every Jordanian and every Palestinian for all times to come. And when the time is ripe, the people themselves can express their opinions about this concept freely and exercise the right of self-determination.

[Hirayama] In view of a possible change of government in Israel, what would be expected towards the solution?

[Husayn] In point of fact, our indications are that there will probably be an even harder position. On the other hand, we know what the rest of the world feels, and it's important now that the United States itself make its mind up as to what it could, and should, do to persuade Israel -- in Israel's best interests as well -- to be positive and so that we can make progress towards the establishment of peace.

[Hirayama] Thank you very much, Your Majesty.

BUSINESS DELEGATION SLATED TO VISIT PRC

Issues to Be Discussed

OW091007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sep 9 KYODO -- The private Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade said Friday it will send a 42-member industrial mission, headed by Yoshihiro Inayama, association advisor and president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) to China on September 19 for five days of talks with Chinese officials.

The mission plans to meet Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and also hold talks on resource development, trade, and finance with other Chinese officials. The talks with Chinese Government leaders will include the pending question of plant modernization for which Beijing is seeking Japanese assistance, joint ventures, and China's 7th Five-Year Modernization Plan starting in 1986.

The association has sent a similar mission to China annually since 1975.

Departs 19 Sep

OW190121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sep 19 KYODO -- A high-powered businessmen's mission led by Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), left here for Beijing Monday morning to attend a regular economic conference with Chinese officials.

The mission, sent by the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, will meet with Chinese Government leaders, including Premier Zhao Ziyang, and confer with members of the State Planning Commission on the promotion of economic cooperation.

A main topic at the Beijing meeting scheduled for Monday through Friday will be the promotion of joint ventures contributing to China's industrialization, Inayama said.

JSP RELEASES NAMES OF 11-MAN DELEGATION TO PRC

OW160637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sep 16 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party decided Friday to send an 11-member delegation to China late this month to meet Chinese leaders. The JSP delegation, the 10th to China, to be led by new Chairman Masashi Ishibashi, will fly to China on September 26 on one-week visit. Among the delegation members are Vice-Chairman Takako Doi; Noboru Yagi, director of the International Affairs Bureau; and Deputy Secretaries General Torao Takazawa and Yuji Soga.

During the stay in China, the mission will meet Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang on September 29. The Japanese will explain Japanese and international situations to Chinese leaders on September 27 and the Chinese side, in turn, will give its explanation to the Japanese on September 28.

ENVOY TO U.S. FILES COMPLAINT ON U.S. UNITARY TAX

OW170207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Washington Sept 16 KYODO -- Japan made an official complaint Friday against the so-called unitary tax adopted in some American states, claiming that the system is discouraging Japanese investment in the United States, Japanese Embassy officials said. Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Yoshio Okawara made the presentation to Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Allen Wallis the day after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone sent a cable to President Ronald Reagan asking his administration to take action against the taxation system.

In June the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the tax system, in force in California and 22 other states, is constitutional. Foreign business corporations which brought the case to court are expected to seek a retrial soon. Okawara asked Wallis if the Reagan administration is prepared to present to the Supreme Court a document supporting such retrial applications, the embassy officials said. Wallis was quoted as replying that the administration is well aware of the problem and that the matter will be discussed by Cabinet ministers in charge of economic affairs.

The unitary taxation system obliges multinational corporations registered and operating in a U.S. state to pay taxes on profits earned even outside of that state. Corporate opponents in Japan, Britain, Canada and other countries claim that it constitutes double taxation and runs counter to the taxation agreements their countries have with the United States.

On Friday, Japan's Kyocera Corp., which operates in California, said it has sued the state of California, charging that the tax system constitutes double taxation. The Kyoto-based Kyocera is the first Japanese firm to take such action.

Embassy officials said the unitary tax will be one of the topics to be taken up when Japanese and U.S. experts meet next month to discuss investment problems.

PETROLEUM OFFICIAL ON IMPORTING ALASKAN CRUDE

OW161357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0917 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 16 KYODO -- Tokio Nagayama, president of the Petroleum Association of Japan, said Friday the Japanese oil industry would not be willing to buy Alaskan crude oil unless it is commercially paying, although diversification of oil import sources is desirable. Nagayama made the remark upon returning from a visit to the U.S. where he discussed the possibility of importing Alaskan oil with U.S. Government officials.

Japanese oil firms will consider positively the import of Alaskan oil when it becomes possible upon congressional lifting of the current U.S. export embargo under a law which expires at the end of this month, he said. "But we are not necessarily in absolute need of oil from Alaska unless it is commercially profitable," he added.

ECC HOLDS INFORMAL TRADE TALKS IN TOKYO 16 SEP

OW161353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 16 KYODO -- The European Community Commission [ECC] Friday expressed concern about what it called the structural imbalance in trade with Japan in informal trade talks with Japan here, according to Japanese officials.

The ECC negotiators called on the Japanese officials to make efforts for a freer trade system, saying a sound economic development in Europe will also benefit the Japanese economy, they said.

The discussion covered the assessment of the present state of trade between Japan and the European Community, problems concerning Japan's exports to the ECC and ECC's exports to Japan and export restrictions. Japan's import standard certification system was not taken up due to lack of time, the officials said.

The ECC delegation is now visiting Japan to draw up a report on Japanese trade policy which will be submitted to the forthcoming Ministerial Council of the ECC.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND STEEL MILL -- Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. (IHI) has clinched the largest steel-rolling equipment export deal in recent months with New Zealand Development Ltd., the company revealed Tuesday. An IHI spokesman said the company has contracted with New Zealand Development Ltd. to furnish and build a hot strip mill and a cold strip mill at the Woolf Fisher Works of New Zealand Steel Ltd. on a full-turnkey basis. Both plants, capable of manufacturing 550,000 metric tons of hot coil and cold coil each a year, are expected to go into operation in the third quarter of 1986. Hot coil -- hot rolled carbon steel sheets -- is material for cold rolled sheet, galvanized sheet, light gauge steel section and other steel products. Cold coil -- cold rolled carbon steel sheet -- is mainly for use in manufacturing cars and electric home appliances. The deal is estimated at Y80 billion (\$330 million). Nippon Kokan K.K., Japan's No 2 steelmaker, will offer consulting services to IHI in building and operating the two plants. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 13 Sep 83 OW]

AID TO TANZANIA -- Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan will give Y790 million (\$3.3 billion) worth of Japanese rice in food aid to Tanzania, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday. It said diplomatic notes on the aid were exchanged in Dar es Salaam between officials of the two governments Monday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 13 Sep 83 OW]

GRANT TO THAILAND -- Tokyo Sept 17 KYODO -- Japan will provide Thailand with Y2.59 billion (\$10.6 million) in grant aid under notes exchanged in Bangkok Friday, the government said Saturday. Of the total, Y1.09 billion will be used for establishment of an industrial rehabilitation center, Y1 billion on a project to improve Thailand's provincial water supply system and the remaining Y500 million in a program to improve radio-therapy equipment at Chiangmai University, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 17 Sep 83 OW]

LOAN TO INDONESIA -- Tokyo Sept 13 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday agreed to extend a Y28,095 million loan to Indonesia for modernization of hydroelectric power and railway facilities. The loan, to be provided by the government-financed Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, bears interest of 3 percent per annum and is repayable over a period of 30 years, including a 10-year grace period. The loans provided to Indonesia have so far totaled about Y908.8 billion (about \$3.7 billion). [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 13 Sep 83 OW]

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY OF STRENGTH

SK191630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- Crying for the "reconstruction of the strong United States" and "predominance of strength" Reagan is more persistently following the road of aggression and war to threaten and subjugate other countries with "strength" and realise the wild ambition for world supremacy, NODONG SINMUN today says, and goes on:

Setting forth "multi-concurrent war strategy" and "limited nuclear war plan" and other adventurous war planes, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating their aggressive armed forces on points of military importance and major zones of resources and accelerating new world war preparations, expanding their military bases.

The west Pacific region centering around the Korean peninsula has become one of the important strongholds of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy. They are increasing the tension in this area and leading the situation to the brink of war by continuously shipping in aggressive armed forces and modern military equipment. They also concentrated scores of warships on the Indian Ocean and the Arabs' gulf and raved that they would not hesitate to use force of arms.

The U.S. imperialists plan to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles from the end of this year in various West European countries. All facts show that the war-maniac Reagan is hell-bent on retaking the past dominating position by "strength." But this is an anachronistic day-dream.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. MARINES IN LEBANON

SK171703 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Marines which had crawled into Beirut under the pretext of "preserving peace" murdered peaceable inhabitants recently by using artillery pieces and helicopters. This shows that the U.S. imperialists embarked upon armed intervention in Lebanon, throwing away like a pair of old shoes the commitments given by Reagan in August last year when he announced that U.S. troops would be dispatched to Lebanon, declares NODONG SINMUN today. The paper says:

When they were dispatching their troops, the U.S. imperialists claimed that this was aimed at preserving "peace" and "stability" in Lebanon and preventing "bloodshed." Then Reagan declared that the troops would not be directly involved in military action in Lebanon. But, this was a sheer lie for deceiving public opinion and flowery words to conceal the aggressive nature of the United States' policy toward the Middle East and Lebanon.

The U.S. ruling quarters have for more than one year since then kept in Lebanon their Marines which was declared to be stationed there no longer than "30 days" and, worse still, are steadily reinforcing the aggression forces. This reveals their intention to realize their aggressive designs on the Middle East by permanently keeping their forces in Lebanon and using this region as a bridgehead.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming a full-scale military intervention in Lebanon and the rest of the Middle East. Yet the U.S. ruling quarters are trying to mislead public opinion, claiming that their action was to "protect" the U.S. troops in Lebanon from someone's "attack" and preserve "peace" in this region.

Their talk about "threat" is a sophistry to find an excuse for armed intervention and justify their acts of aggression. With nothing, however, can they justify their criminal intrigues in the Middle East.

NODONG SINMUN PLAYS SECURITY BRIEFINGS IN SOUTH

SK200506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2356 GMT 19 Sep 83

[NODONG SINMUN 20 September commentary: "Farce Perpetrated Under the Signboard of Security"]

[Text] So-called regional briefing sessions on national security have been held in succession throughout the country on the eve of the IPU general conference. A regional briefing session on national security was held in North Chungchong Province on 12 September and in Pusan on 15 September respectively. It has been learned that such a farce will be continued until 28 September.

At such briefing sessions, the puppets clamored about the need to establish water-tight vigilance for national security. They also babbled about the need to uproot various types of crimes for social stability.

The clamoring of the puppets about the need to strengthen security is not because of a threat from someone on the outside. It is a maneuver to divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean people, opposing the U.S. imperialists and the puppets on the eve of the general conference of the IPU, to put the responsibility for the present tense situation on the Korean peninsula on us, and to justify their preparations for a war of northward invasion. The puppets' actual acts have proven this.

At the briefing sessions on security, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored about the need to establish firm vigilance for security. But it has driven its oppression force into the suppression of the people under the pretext of crackdown on crimes hindering social stability.

A few days ago, the puppets loosed their oppression force on the Seoul National University campus and, there, arrested many students who have again risen up in anti-government struggle, disseminating antigovernment leaflets.

The puppets' perpetration of crackdown rackets everywhere on the eve of the IPU general conference under the pretext of checking in advance possible social chaos -- while linking this with us -- is also aimed at blocking the people's struggle by creating an atmosphere of terror among them.

Betraying the nation and trampling underfoot the will and interests of the people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been engrossed only in the wild ambition to successfully hold the IPU general conference in Seoul at any cost and, thus, to create a favorable circumstance for the fabrication of two Koreas.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has been frantically running wild for permanent national division, for long-term power, for anticommunist confrontation rackets, and for the suppression of the people, is precisely the hangman of democracy and a national betrayer.

Developments in South Korea demand that foreign delegates deeply contemplate the fact that if they step foot on Seoul simply to attend the international conference, this will result in falling into line with the treacherous acts of the puppet clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately stop the anticommunist confrontation rackets and the atrocities of suppressing the people which have been perpetrated under the pretext of the international conference.

JAPANESE-S. KOREAN MILITARY COOPERATION SCORED

SK181121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No 258 on September 17 in denunciation of the ever more undisguised scheme of the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique to conclude a military treaty under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese military magazine GUNJI KENKYU (MILITARY STUDIES) in the September issue claimed that Japan should establish a "system of support" beforehand and make it play its "function" because Japan would be inevitably involved, if a war broke out in Korea. This is "an indispensable strategic condition" for Japan, it said.

This reflects the military moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets and indicates that the manoeuvres for the completion of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance system are assuming a concrete form, the information declared, and continued: If a bilateral military treaty were signed between Japan and the South Korean puppets and the criminal triangular military alliance completed, South Korea which has been turned into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, would be reduced to a military dependency of the Japanese militarists, the danger of a war of aggression would grow in our country and more grave obstacles be laid in the way of its peaceful reunification.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland bitterly condemns the scheme of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries to conclude a "security treaty" promoted under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists as a grave criminal plot to bar the peaceful reunification of Korea and start another war of aggression against the Korean people and Asian peoples.

The U.S. imperialists should act with discretion, looking straight into the reality in which the criminal scheme to form the tripartite military alliance has met with a strong protest of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and discard their design to invade Korea and wash their hands of the Korean question.

The Japanese reactionaries should renounce their foolish intention to stretch out their talons of aggression again to Korea, availing themselves of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists, and the plot to conclude a military treaty with the South Korean military fascist clique.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should step down from the dirty power without delay before it is overthrown by the resistance of the angry South Korean people.

REPORTAGE ON WORLD HEALTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Second-Day Session

SK091841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1659 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) -- The second-day session of the World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional conference on primary health care was held on September 8 at the People's Palace of Culture.

A letter of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the name of attendants on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK founding was adopted at the session.

At the session debate on the first agenda item, "Implementation of policy and strategy of PHC in support of health for all by the year 2000 in member nation countries," continued.

Carmen E. Bowen-Wright, delegate of the Pan-American Health Organization and Jamaica; Hassan Sobir, delegate of Maldives; Anthony Vassallo, delegate of Malta; T. Batsuur, delegate of Mongolia; U. M. Malla, delegate of Nepal; P. J. Alailima, delegate of Sri Lanka; Pircha Desawadi, delegate of Thailand; and Marko Saric, delegate of Yugoslavia, made reports and delegates of various countries and international organizations made speeches.

They exchanged experiences gained in the primary health care including the training of health workers, the organizational system of the section-doctor system and sanitation, anti-epidemics and health services and exchanged views on the problems of strengthening cooperation between countries and international organizations and developing primary health care.

The conference continues.

Third-Day Session

SK140427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 14 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional conference on primary health care was held on September 13 at the People's Palace of Culture.

A debate on the first agenda item, "concept of primary health care (PHC) -- implementation of policy and strategy of PHC in support of health for all by the year 2000 (HFA/2000) in member countries" continued at the session.

A report was delivered there by Indonesian delegate M. I. Sriati da Costa.

Then followed a debate on the second agenda item, "national health development strategy to support HFA/2000 through PHC and national health system."

The meeting heard reports by delegate of the World Health Organization I. Tabibzadeh and by delegates of the Southeast Asia regional office of the WHO P. Micovic and M. Thangavelu.

Delegates of many countries and international organizations made speeches at the session. The reporters and speakers stressed the need to develop health work simultaneously in close coordination with the general social and economic development of the country, deeply understand the importance of primary health care and work out a correct policy and strategy, and in particular, for the developing countries to develop PHC in the principle of self-reliance in reliance upon the specific realities and natural resources of their respective countries and on the creative strength of their peoples. They exchanged sincere views on practical measures for PHC, such as the question of approach and universality in PHC, the implementation of the prophylactic policy, training of health workers, establishment of information system and so on.

The conference continues.

Fourth-Day Session

SK150502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The fourth-day session of the World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional conference on primary health care was held on September 14 at the People's Palace of Culture.

A debate on the third agenda item, "health infrastructure development for planning and management of national health development in support of strategy for HFA/2000 and PHC" took place at the session.

The meeting heard reports by delegate of the World Health Organization S. Moday and by Sombhong Kutranon, P. Micovic and M. Thangavelu of the WHO Southeast Asia regional office.

Delegates of various countries and organizations made speeches at the session. The reporters and speakers pointed to the importance of the establishment of national health system and plan, the proper utilization of medicinal resources, health and immunity of nurses and children and environmental hygiene in developing primary health care. They also stressed the need to turn out and use basic medicines, further intensify medical treatment and control of common diseases and dwelt on a series of problems such as the establishment of health policy, development of health infrastructure organizational system, plan for training of medical workers, disposition of PHC setups and establishment of information system.

Fifth-Day Session

SK160452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- The fifth-day session of the World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional conference on Primary Health Care was held at the People's Palace of Culture on September 15.

A debate on the fourth agenda item, "the role of PHC" took place at the session.

Reports were delivered by delegates of various organizations.

S. Moday, delegate of the World Health Organization, pointed out that the WHO worked out the strategy for promoting the health of all people till the year 2000 and has made positive efforts to carry it out. He said the World Health Organization is paying deep attention to the development of national health work, particularly to the management of health infrastructure and training of medical workers and is taking practical measures for this purpose. He referred to the need to actively push ahead with the work of ensuring the health of all people till the year 2000 and to strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation among countries in carrying out this strategy.

Richard Millar, delegate of the United Nations Development Programme, pointed to the role played by the UNDP in the work of supporting the primary health care and said that the organization is giving technical and financial aid to the developing countries. He noted that it is important in guaranteeing the health of the people till the year 2000 to supply clean water and ensure environmental hygiene for them.

M. Thangavelu of the office of the WHO Southeast Asia region, speaking on behalf of the United Nations Children Fund, said that the U.N. Children's Fund is conducting brisk activities to remove malnutrition and diseases and ensure the health of children and is cooperating with some international organizations with an action strategy to realize this purpose.

U Ko Ko, director of the WHO Southeast Asia region, said that if governments effectively control and use non-governmental organizations, great successes will be made in primary health care.

Delegates of various countries and international organizations spoke at the session. The conference continues.

Final Session 16 Sep

SK170421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional conference on primary health care which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 7 closed on the 16th after successfully concluding its work.

At the conference views were exchanged on the successes and experiences gained in primary health care of member nations and sincere debates took place concerning practical ways for expanding and developing cooperation among these countries in this domain.

The conference manifested a resolution to further enhance the role of nations and international organizations in the work for improvement and development of primary health care, remove the leftovers of the imperialists in the health domain and make an epochal progress in the settlement of the question of people's health. The conference was a significant meeting which marked a new occasion in bringing to a new higher stage the level of PHC urgently arising in the practice of health and in strengthening the bonds of friendship, unity and cooperation among the member nations in the work for ensuring health for all by the year 2000.

A plenary session took place before the conference was declared closed. The session adopted a recommendation on the WHO Southeast Asia regional conference on PHC [primary health care].

Then the closing meeting took place. It was attended by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-pin and Korean health workers. Present at the meeting were foreign diplomatic envoys and correspondents in Pyongyang.

At the meeting the director of the WHO Southeast Asia region, and delegates of India, Malta, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica and the World Health Organization made speeches in congratulation of the successful conference. The speakers extended thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for their deep concern for the success of the conference.

The conference made a great contribution to protecting health for all by the year 2000 and made it possible for us to learn from good experiences gained in Korea, they said. Noting that the DPRK's work for PHC is a best one and deserves praise, they said in unison that they came to learn from the Korean people's rich experience in PHC and clearly realize the great vitality of the chuche idea.

They sincerely wished a long life in good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A closing address was delivered at the meeting by Yi Chong-yul, first vice-minister of public health and chairman of the conference, who was delegate of the DPRK. He expressed the belief that all countries present at the conference would bear fine fruits in the work for embodying the problems discussed at the conference.

Conference Recommendations

SK172235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- Recommendations to the member nations of the World Health Organization Southeast Asia regional office and to the WHO and other U.N.

organizations were adopted at the WHO southeast regional conference on primary health care which was held in Pyongyang from September 7 to 16.

The recommendations consist of 14 articles -- "Political Commitment", "National Health Policies", "National Plan of Actions", "Inter-sectoral Coordination", "Community Participation", "Resources for Primary Health Care", "Health Infrastructure", "Manpower Development", "Training", "Management Information System", "Traditional System of Medicines and Practices", "Essential Drugs", "Role of WHO and Other U.N. Agencies" and "Bilateral and Multilateral Collaboration."

Noting that there is already a strong political commitment in all the countries for achieving the goal of HFA/2000 [health for all by the year 2000] -- the recommendations point out that public information and a programme of health education should be launched to create the desired awareness among the people and their representatives to hasten the process of demand for PHC [primary health care] facilities among the people, which in turn will lead to further enhanced political commitment.

The recommendations stress: National policy relating to PHC should be broadly disseminated among leading professional groups and functionaries -- health and non-health -- involved in community developmental activities and the community and its leaders should also be made aware of the policy for mobilizing their participation.

Considering that socio-economic development and health development are closely inter-related and that there is a need for close collaboration and coordination between health and other socio-economic activities, it is commended that: Concerted actions from all health-related development sectors may be initiated and coordinated to support and to contribute to health sector for achieving the goal of HFA/2000.

A strong coordinating mechanism between the different departments and ministries of the government dealing with the health and health-related subjects should be evolved and set in motion to implement PHC activities. Taking into consideration that the resource constrains in many countries are adversely affecting the implementation of the PHC programme, the recommendations say that based on a well-formulated integrated national plan the resources of international, national and non-government organizations should be utilized optimally for achieving the broad objectives of PHC.

The recommendations note that speedier measure should be taken to extend the PHC [word indistinct] to cover all segments of the community which still remain uncovered and the logistical support for the health care delivery system should be meticulously planned to provide comprehensive preventive and promotive health care facilities to the community.

Referring to the question of increasing the number of the health workers and their training, the recommendations stress that the shortage of health workers in the PHC should be filled up by means of reeducating the existing health workers and introducing those engaging in traditional medicine, and an adequate number of training institutions should be established at the terminal level for training first-line and community health workers.

The recommendations say that the member states should have an integrated approach of traditional and modern medicine in their PHC system through collaboration and cooperation with each other and should make expeditious efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of essential drugs required for the PHC programme.

The recommendations appreciate the cooperative and constructive roles being played by WHO and other sister U.N. agencies in collaborating and supporting the member states in planning and implementing various health and health-related activities pertaining to primary health care.

The recommendations continue: WHO should play a pivotal role in coordinating and channelizing the support program of all such UN agencies consistent with their broad objectives.

WHO should evolve a system of national and regional information related to primary health care for dissemination to the member nations.

The recommendations say that suitable mechanisms should be evolved by the member states to optimally utilize such assistance consistent with the immediate and long-term strategies related to the objective of health for all by the year 2000.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SIERRA LEONEAN GROUP

SK142251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 14 received Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdulay Osman Conteh and his entourage on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam. The Sierra Leonean foreign minister conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a personal letter of Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Sierra Leonean foreign minister presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHONGNYON GROUP 14 SEP

SK142243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 14 received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the delegation of functionaries of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, now staying in the homeland.

Present on the occasion were the members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chonnyon), and the members of the delegation of functionaries of Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by Hong Pong-su, chairman of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan.

Comrade Kim Chong-nin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the members of the congratulatory group and the delegation in a cordial atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for them.

DPRK LAWYERS GROUP MAKES VISIT TO PRC

SK142259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by its vice-chairman Kim Chong-tu left Pyongyang on September 14 for a visit to China.

They were seen off at the railway station by Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association. An official of the Chinese Embassy in the city also saw off the delegation.

Meeting with Chen Pixian

SK192358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, on September 18 met the delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Chong-tu on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion. Present there were Wang Hanbin, chairman of the Legal Commission of the Standing Committee of the NPC, and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

PRC'S WANG ZHAOGUO LEADS CYL GROUP ON VISIT

Banquet Held at Embassy

SK160448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang Sep-ember 16 (KCNA) -- Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, gave a reception Thursday evening at his embassy upon the conclusion of the Korea visit of the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China.

In his speech at the reception, head of the delegation, Wang Zhaoguo, members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, said:

Busy as he was with state affairs the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song received us and gave warm and kind words to us.

Respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il showed profound concern for us from the course of our visit to our life and gave deep education and inspiration to the members of the delegation.

Referring to the significant days the delegation spent, attending celebrations of the 35th birthday of the DPRK, he said: We saw at first hand the brilliant successes the Korean people have made in the past 30-odd years under the wise guidance of respected President Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

While touring various places, he said, we felt the beautiful sentiments of the Korean people and youth who value most the Sino-Korean friendship and directly experienced how important and previous it is to strengthen and develop the Sino-Korean friendship.

Noting that through the visit he got a knowledge of the fine successes gained in the youth and children's affairs of Korea, he said the Korean young people are displaying high political passion, strong organization and discipline and elated enthusiasm in socialist construction.

He expressed deep thanks to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il for their deep solicitude bestowed upon the delegation during its visit.

He stressed: The Chinese youth resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our youth will struggle in unity with the Korean youth.

In his speech Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, noted that in the course of meeting with the delegation he had a better knowledge of the successes of the fraternal Chinese people and youth in the socialist revolution and construction.

We heartily wish the fraternal Chinese youth great success in the future, too, in the struggle to implement the tasks of socialist modernisation set forth by the 12th national congress of the party under the tested leadership of the party thereby build China within the present century into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist power, he said.

He declared: We will do our utmost to bring into bloom the daily strengthening and developing Korea-China friendship from generation to generation and fight joining hands with the Chinese youth forever in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and unity between the peoples and youths of Korea and China, to the good health and a long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

Group Leaves 16 Sep

SK161606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Youth League of China headed by Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and first secretary of the Central Committee of the league, left here for home on September 16 by plane.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Wu Liangpu.

PRC LIAONING PROVINCIAL DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK200021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- The Liaoning provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Wang Guangzhong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, left for home on September 19 after visiting North Pyongan Province.

It was seen off by vice-chairman of the North Pyongan provincial People's Committee Paek Man-su and personages concerned.

PRC HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS

SK200007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- The Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Lei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, arrived in Pyongyang on September 19 after visiting North Hamgyong Province.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and personages concerned and Wu Lianguo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Tour of Mangyongdae

SK200408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- The Heilongjiang provincial friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Lei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, deputy secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial Party Committee and governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, visited Mangyongdae on the morning of September 19. While seeing with keen interest the historic mementoes preserved in the native home of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae, the guests were led on his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history.

After posing for a souvenir picture in front of the native home in Mangyongdae, they went round the revolutionary sites on the Mangyong Hill. Noting that the revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il-song should be immortalized through generations, the head of the delegation pointed out that Mangyongdae, the holy place of the Korean revolution, will shine forever.

In the afternoon the delegation went to the Cemetery of Revolution Martyrs and laid a wreath in the name of the delegation before the bust of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle. Honor Guardsmen of the Korean People's Army stood there. The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of Comrade Kim Chong-suk who had consecrated her all to the struggle for the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. Then they were shown round the busts of the revolutionary forerunners.

Saying that they were inspired by the fighting exploits of the revolutionary martyrs, the head of the delegation stressed: The happiness today has been brought by their struggle. The exploits of the revolutionary forerunners will remain forever in the memory of the people in our era, he noted. The revolutionary traditions established by the great leader President Kim Il-song are being carried forward and developed more brilliantly under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he stated, and stressed: The Chinese and Korean peoples will fight in firm unity in the future, too.

The delegation went round the fun fair of Mangyongdae and Pyongyang Metro on the same day.

BULGARIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Yi Chong-ok Greets Filipov

SK130933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message said that the fraternal Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party have vigorously made creative endeavors for the strengthening and development of the country since they embarked on the road of socialist construction following the victory of the revolution.

Wholeheartedly wishing the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Bulgarian people great success in their work to build a developed socialist society, the message expressed the belief that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples would develop favorably.

Ho Tam Greets Mladenov

SK131059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Bulgarian Foreign Minister Peter Mladenov on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would strengthen in the future, too, through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

MEETING COMMEMORATES BULGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK200451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army was held at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on September 19.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Raiko Prokopov, military attache of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang, was invited to the meeting, which was attended by teachers and students of the school.

Speaking at the meeting, vice-principal of the school Cho Yong-yol said: We know well of the efforts bent by the Bulgarian people and soldiers to defend peace and security in Europe and convert the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. He wished them new success in their struggle for implementing the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Raiko Prokopov in his speech referred to the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of Bulgaria and Korea. He said that these relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation have further developed through the historic meetings of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

We rejoice over the great achievements made by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Korean people, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he noted.

PROTOCOL ON COMMODITY DELIVERY SIGNED WITH GDR

SK170459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- A protocol on commodity delivery between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the German Democratic Republic for 1984 was signed in Berlin on September 13. It was signed by Yi Yong-kon, first vice-minister of foreign trade of our country, and Eugen Kattner, deputy foreign trade minister of the German Democratic Republic.

YI POM-SOK TO OBSERVE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK200803 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will make a week-long visit to New York beginning Sept. 24 to observe the regular session of the United Nations General Assembly and meet with his counterparts of major Korean allies in a continued effort to condemn the Soviet downing of a Korean commercial jetliner.

Yi also will meet with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and seek the world body's cooperation in not only persuading North Korea to come to the stalled conference table with South Korea but also in responding to Seoul's efforts to reunite the separated Korean families divided by the Demilitarized Zone, a Foreign Ministry source said Tuesday.

The Korean minister is scheduled to hold a series of meetings with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and 24 other foreign ministers to discuss ways of seeking multilateral cooperation in denouncing Sept. 1 shooting of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 by a Soviet warplane.

Seoul's supporters also will be requested to continue their condemnation of the Soviet act during the General Assembly sitting, thus eventually forcing Moscow to give a full account of the KAL incident and to accept demands for compensation filed by the 16 countries whose nationals were among the 269 victims.

Yi will discuss with his counterparts the possibility of taking up the KAL incident as an additional agenda item for the General Assembly, the source said.

Yi will continue to meet with the foreign ministers of Iraq, Pakistan and Egypt to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations with Seoul, and his Australian, New Zealand, Sri Lankan, Indian and Burmese counterparts to talk about Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to the five nations next month.

Yi also is planning to hold a meeting with the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to discuss ways of promoting relations as well as setting up official relations between Korea and African countries.

ROK UN DECISION TO AWAIT ICAO REPORT RESULTS

SK200903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will wait for the results of an International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) report to be released Oct. 16 whether to place the Soviet destruction of a Korean Air Lines jetliner on the U.N. General Assembly's agenda as a special item, it was learned Tuesday. The United Nations convenes its 38th General Assembly at its New York headquarters Tuesday EDT).

The South Korean Government will, however, continue its denunciation of the Soviet Union at the U.N. General Assembly and the ICAO. The ICAO, the U.N. agency that regulates air travel, also opens its General Assembly Tuesday in Montreal.

The Korean Government also will not place the incident on the ICAO General Assembly agenda as a special item, but instead will exert its diplomatic efforts to see the governing council resolution be carried out faithfully while continuing its condemnation of the Soviet Union, the sources said.

The Government will decide whether to place the incident on the U.N. General Assembly's agenda after watching the results of an expected series of keynote speeches by Western delegates, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan, condemning the Soviet Union for shooting down KAL Flight 007, a Foreign Ministry official said.

There were considerable difference between the resolutions drafted by the Korean Government and those actually submitted to the U.N. Security Council and ICAO governing council meetings, he said. Pointing out that parts of the resolutions had to be modified for submission, he said diplomatic realities are affecting the government's decision. It is necessary to modify the contents of the resolutions in order to get enough votes for passage, he said.

The government decided not to bring up the incident at the outset of the U.N. General Assembly following consultation with more than 40 allies and friends since last week.

N. KOREAN'S REPORTED COMMENT ON AIRLINER CITED

SK200541 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Sep 83 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] While the communist countries, namely, Red China, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, are joining the ranks of those criticizing the downing of the Korean airliner by Soviet fighters, North Korea, which shares the same blood, staged a show of defending the Soviet Union.

While North Korea has officially been silent on the incident, Pak Kyong-son, North Korean ambassador to Austria, in his 9 September anniversary reception speech on 9 September, is reported to have said that the intrusion of the Korean Airlines airliner into Soviet airspace was a clear violation of the law.

Pak is reported to have continued that the Korean Airlines airliner continued to intrude into Soviet airspace in spite of the Soviet warning as it was on a spy mission using a civil airliner, saying that such an act deserved punishment. He is also reported to have said that a similar act (construed to refer to the crash landing of a Korean airliner in Murmansk) 5 years ago should be recalled.

EFFECT OF KAL INCIDENT ON NORDPOLITIK VIEWED

SK191355 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Nordpolitik After the KAL Plane Incident"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's destruction of the Korean Airlines passenger plane has strained East-West relations, including U.S.-Soviet relations, as a whole. No doubt, this tension makes no exception of the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

If we let public emotion dominate our minds, we may want Korea to completely abandon all the unofficial contacts and exchanges with the Soviet Union, including exchanges of sportsmen and culture-related personnel.

When we recall the unreasonable assertions made by the Soviet Union at the session of the UN Security Council and the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], which amounted to whipping our unhealed wounds, even the expression "relations between Korea and the Soviet Union" should mean nothing to us.

Nevertheless, the economic conditions and security circumstances under which we find ourselves force us to control our emotions with the aid of the dictates of reason as soon as possible and to deliberate about what direction we should turn our Nordpolitik.

With regards to pressing the Soviets to pay reparations for the victims and to make an apology, we have no choice but to rely on such international organizations as the UN and the ICAO and on world opinion, because we have no independent means to make the Soviets meet our requests.

Once we restore the Korea-Soviet relations to the conditions they were in before plummeting to a worse level due to the destruction of the civilian airplane and if the Soviet Union signals favorably to us, we think it is important to try to expand relations between the two countries by fully taking advantage of the straits the Soviet Union face.

In the past, Korea and the Soviet Union have brought about good results by exchanging nonpolitical fields such as scholarship, sports, and culture. Those results came to nothing because of the Soviet Union's shooting down a passenger plane.

No matter how unhappy the events that have taken place, however, the state must continue to exist and our long-term diplomatic goals must be pursued. One of our long-term diplomatic goals is to induce a thaw in the relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and then to make the Soviets drive North Korea into a North-South dialogue, to make the Soviets hold North Korea's military adventurism in check, and ultimately to make the Soviets help establish peace on the Korean peninsula by inducing concerned countries to cross-recognize the North and South.

The situation surrounding the Korean peninsula is too serious to allow the self-contemptuous emotion that we were bullied by the Soviets because we are a minor power control our minds. In the course of handling the KAL incident, have we not seen the United States, Japan, and other allies in West Europe control the tone of their denunciation of the Soviet Union and the degree of sanctions against it while taking care of their respective national interests?

In addition, the United States and the Soviet Union are so preoccupied with their all-inclusive military strategy covering the oil-producing Middle East and the oil-transporting sea lane in the Indian Ocean that the military tension in this region is likely to continue escalating for the time being.

Even though Korea is now maintaining an uneasy state of armed peace under the security umbrella provided by the United States, the need for us to diplomatically supplement the posture of military confrontation by self-reliantly improving the relations with two big northern powers and the need to lead the efforts designed to ease the tense situation on the Korean peninsula in our own way grows in direct proportion to the heightening tension in this region.

It is true that the Soviet Union, highly rating the strategic value of the Korean peninsula, internally has great interest in improving relations with Korea.

The Soviet Union cannot carry out its Asia strategy and policy if it ignores the fact that some 1 billion people live within the areas of 1,000 square miles around Seoul, that some 80 percent of industries of the Northeast Asia are concentrated in this area, and that some 75 percent of military strength is deployed in this area. Such being the case, the Soviet Union has been making efforts to improve Korea-Soviet relations as much as Korea did and naturally North Korea complained of such Soviet efforts.

It was the Soviet Union that evaporated such results through the missile attack. However, if the vicious Soviet missiles have not destroyed the importance of Korea and the value of the Korean peninsula, the Soviet Union should show sincerity in handling the destruction of the Korean passenger plane, if for no other reason than to restore the Korea-Soviet relations to their original condition.

While adding our voice to world opinion to arouse it to press the Soviet Union, we should activate another area of interest and reason to establish a direction for the post-KAL plane incident Nordpolitik. Judging from our experience, we must never forget the fact that our closest allies have shown guarded attitudes rather than assistance to our efforts to improve Korea-Soviet and Korea-Communist China relations.

The question depends on how the Soviet Union reacts.

ENTRY OF 'CRIMINALS', 'LEFTISTS' TO BE CHECKED

SK170052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Pae Myong-in instructed immigration officials yesterday to block the possible entry of foreign-based criminal rings and leftists into Korea aiming to mar the two large-scale international meetings to be held in Seoul soon. In a meeting of immigration officials from across the country held at the ministry, the attendants were told to be on around-the-clock duty before and during the two meetings. The general assembly of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) opens Sept. 25 and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) commences Oct. 2.

The minister said that those participating in the meetings should be dealt with most cordially. IPA participants will not be required to carry visas, he added. The minister said, on the other hand, that people abusing the government's liberalization policy on overseas travel should be banned from making overseas trips. Pointing out that some travelers smuggle in foreign goods imprudently, the minister told officials to check the movement of "suspicious" foreign visitors.

Since the open-door policy was adopted last year, travelers to and from Korea has totaled 4 million and the number is expected to reach 10 million in 1988, when the Olympic Games will be staged in Seoul, according to the Justice Ministry.

During yesterday's meeting, the immigration officials discussed various measures to provide convenience to participants in the ASTA and IPU meetings.

ASSEMBLYMEN DECLARE MT PAEKTU PART OF ROK

SK161418 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 16 (YONHAP) -- A group of South Korean lawmakers Friday presented a resolution to the National Assembly, declaring the Mt. Paektu on the border of North Korea and mainland China belongs to the Republic of Korea. The proposed resolution, sponsored by 55 lawmakers from both ruling and opposition parties, came amid recent reports that China has been exercising ownership over the 2,744-meter mountain since the Beijing-Pyongyang border dispute in the 1960's.

The Republic of Korea is the sole legitimate government in the Korean peninsula established through U.N.-supervised elections. Therefore, Mt. Paektu is territory of the Republic of Korea, the resolution said. If North Korea and China reached any agreement on the ownership of the mountain, it is unlawful, it said. Pointing out that Pyongyang was reported to have offered Chongjin, an east coast port city, as a trade base for China, and Najin, also a port city on the east coast, as a Soviet military base, the resolution warned the Communist regime in the North against parting with or changing the territory of the Republic of Korea.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 20 SEP

SK200356 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly opened a 90-day regular session Tuesday morning to deliberate on the 1984 national budget bill and about 140 other bills.

The unicameral South Korean parliament, however, will not go into full swing until Oct. 17 because of two recesses, Sept. 21-25 to celebrate Chusok, a harvest festival Sept. 21, and Sept. 29-Oct. 16 for the 70th General Assembly of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) slated for Oct. 2-13.

The assembly will convene a three-day plenary session Sept. 26 to hear reports from the government on the handling of the Soviet attack on a Korean Air Lines (KAL) plane and listen to reports from a parliamentary team that visited Wakkanai in Hokkaido, Japan, the closest Japanese port to the suspected crash site.

It was learned that the ruling and opposition parties will wrangle over the handling of so-called political bills, including amendments of the National Assembly law and some election laws.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party is maneuvering to first deliberate on the budget bill before beginning debate on the political bills. However, the opposition Democratic Korea and Korea National Parties put major emphasis on the settlement of the political issues. The amendment to the house law aims at the restoration of the National Assembly's right to hold preliminary deliberation on the budget bill.

When the house resumes on Oct. 17, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop will make a policy speech on overall state issues and leaders of the three major parties will deliver keynote speeches on Oct. 18, according to an operational schedule agreed upon by the three parties.

Meanwhile, House Speaker Chae Mun-sik said at the assembly's opening ceremony that the regular session this year has the national task of developing the patriotism of citizens and unity shown after the KAL incident. Chae said that the assembly is also held responsible for a successful IPU general meeting. The speaker said that the KAL incident points out that justice without the backing of power is actually "helpless" in the international community. Chae revealed that the National Assembly has sent invitations to 97 IPU member countries and that all the delegations to the Seoul IPU conference will be offered maximum conveniences during their stays.

Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and all Cabinet ministers attended the opening ceremony.

BANK HEAD RESIGNS DUE TO MYONGSONG SCANDAL

SK170547 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) -- Chu In-ki, president of the Commercial Bank of Korea, has tendered his resignation assuming responsibilities for the Myongsong Group private loan scandal involving several Commercial Bank officials. The bank will convene a general meeting of its stockholders Oct. 20 to select Chu's replacement, a bank official said Saturday. Korea's leading leisure business, Myongsong has been in serious trouble since its tax evasion was uncovered and its president, leading staff and more than a dozen others have been prosecuted for participating in an illegal loan affair.

CPSU LECTURERS CONCLUDE SERIES OF TALKS, TOURS

BK200618 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1236 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK) -- A group of lecturers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have concluded a visit to Kampuchea. The group, led by Professor N. Nevechev of the Orient Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences in Moscow, gave talks at the central school of propaganda and education, the USSR-Kampuchea technical college, and the political school.

They were received by Chan Phin, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; Men Saman, member, and vice president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the KPRP Central Committee, and Cheng Phon, minister of information and culture.

The lecturers visited the national museum, the former royal palace, and the "Liberation" tobacco factory. They also went to see the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide in Phnom Penh and mass graves at Cheung Ek in Kandal Province.

KPRP SECRETARIAT ISSUES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CIRCULAR

BK111025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Sep 83

[KPRP Central Committee Secretariat circular No 278, dated 7 September]

[Text] This year's rainy-season rice production will end within only more than a month. Judging from the work done up to 30 August 1983, this production drive is slow. We had just completed almost 800,000 hectares of the transplanted acreage; that is, only almost 50 percent of the plan. The acreage of the floating and late rice transplanted since the beginning of the season did not meet the plan due to prolonged drought. This year's rainfall was late for a month, and when the rain started to fall we did not mobilize forces to begin plowing, sowing, and transplanting on time.

All levels, all sectors, cadres, and the people must be well aware of the important role of the rainy-season rice production and mobilize all effects to stimulate thoroughly this year's rainy-season rice production. In our country, rice, subsidiary crops, industrial crops, and other agricultural products for export are mainly planted in the rainy season. This is why the agricultural production plan for the whole year focuses on the rainy-season production. If this rainy-season production does not succeed according to the plan or if it is excessively below the plan, it will cause many difficulties, first of all difficulties to the people's living conditions and next years' production. Moreover, the restoration of the industrial sector, the trade circulation, and the import-export sector will be disrupted. However, if this production meets the plan, all the difficulties mentioned above will be surmounted, thus creating favorable conditions for sectors that deal with the social, economic, cultural, security, and national defense activities, broadening international relations and cooperation, and facilitating our trade exchange with other countries.

To effectively carry out the rainy-season production according to its important role, all levels, all sectors, cadres, and the people throughout the country must thoroughly implement the measures defined clearly in Circular No. 59 of the Council of Ministers.

The party Central Committee Secretariat wishes to stress the following points:

1. We must do everything possible to ensure the fulfillment of the targets set in the 1983 rainy-season production plan distributed by the state to the whole country and to each locality.

This is a yardstick for measuring the sense of responsibility toward agricultural production of all sectors and each cadre. Agricultural production is the main task of the party and of all the people. This is also a yardstick for measuring each party member's discipline and will to struggle to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and state and for measuring the levels of labor, perseverance, and creative ingenuity of each citizen in his contribution to the cause of national construction and defense.

2. We must strive to ensure the fulfillment of the acreage required by the plan and the increase of yield. Any area which failed to ensure the required acreage for the floating and early rice production in the early season must strive harder by growing early rice for the second time and expanding the acreage of the ordinary and late rice in order to replenish the losses caused in the early season production of the floating and early rice.

To increase the yield, it is imperative to implement the ordinary measures for intensive agricultural production which can be carried out in any area. We can do this by adding a few more seedlings, such as 25-30 clumps per square meter, to the transplanting area. Weed out grass once or twice while rice is sprouting -- within the first 10 days after transplanting and again 12-15 days later. Add natural fertilizer -- particularly animal manure, which is popularly used by the people -- to the transplanting area -- 1 or 2 metric tons per one hectare. If available, apply chemical fertilizer together with the natural fertilizer. If the chemical fertilizer is insufficient, add it only to the area that really needs it in order to prevent [words indistinct]. The most important measure is irrigation.

It is imperative to use the ordinary tools, such as scoops and waterwheels, in case of drought. Particularly, it is imperative to widen the movement to build field embankments, dams, dikes, ditches, ponds, and reservoirs. Preserve water in small fields, dams, ditches, streams, ponds, and reservoirs. Field embankments, dams, ditches, streams, ponds, and reservoirs must be larger than the rice fields.

Provide sufficient gasoline in a timely manner for use with waterpumps to any area that needs it for fighting drought. The agricultural sector must give clear advice on the extensive cropping measures to the people.

3. The economic sectors, such as trade, communications, transport, finance, and banks, must prepare plans for serving agriculture. Regard the following as their own main duties: During the planting season, provide and transport material and gasoline to the peasants, give them loans, and do anything possible to ensure that peasants can start their planting on time. Do not use the irresponsibility of any sector as a cause for any delay in the planting season or for the damage of crops. Send the armed forces to crack down on the enemy elements causing disturbances in any area in order to protect the people and enable them to launch production drive. The armed forces posted permanently in any area who are not engaged in combat must help the people in the production drive.

4. The Council of Ministers must assign a number of ministers and deputy ministers to visit the provinces that are the major producers of rice and other agricultural products for export in order to inspect, advise, and solve on the spot all the requirements necessary for the production drive in the region. The provincial party committees and the provincial and district people's revolutionary committees must take turns to visit each district and each commune in order to inspect, advise, and solve on the spot all the requirements necessary for the production drive in that district and commune. The provincial and district secretaries and chairmen must personally and regularly grasp the agricultural production situation and give advice to the production sector.

The party branches and core groups must play the vanguard role in the production drive of the masses. Each party member and core member must link close to the mass movement in order to stimulate the masses to vigorously intensify the production drive. Each of them must also join with the masses in the production drive. It is imperative to strengthen and increase the party branches and core groups through the production movement. Under the leadership of the party branches and core groups, youth must play the vanguard role in the production drive. It is also imperative to strengthen and develop youth associations and women's associations in all localities through the production movement.

5. Strengthen the production solidarity groups: It is imperative to help develop the first category -- collective production and distribution -- of the production solidarity groups in any area that has made good feats. At present, the second category -- collective production in some fields of work, such as tilling land and building irrigation systems while being responsible for each piece of land in the sowing of seeds, transplanting of seedlings, tending the crops, and collecting the yield -- is still in accord with the will and capability of the masses. This category is being expanded for the interest of the production drive. Thus, it is imperative to encourage the practice of this second category of the production solidarity groups. The third category -- the privately owned -- must be assisted actively in order to upgrade it to the second category. It is imperative to fulfill all tasks relating to the agricultural drive in order to strengthen the production solidarity groups.

For the sake of the people's living conditions and national defense and construction, the party Central Committee Secretariat appeals to all cadres, party members, all the people, all levels, and all sectors to mobilize every effort for the rainy-season production and to strive to make great success in this production drive.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 7 September 1983

[Signed] Heng Samrin, for the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat

VODK PREDICTS DEFEAT FOR VIETNAM IN UN DEBATE

BK200822 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Will Once Again Be Shamefully and Bitterly Defeated at the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] The 38th session of the UN General Assembly will open on 20 September. The Kampuchean problem remains one of the major issues that the UN General Assembly will examine this year -- for the fifth time.

The Kampuchean problem was caused by the Hanoi authorities who sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to attack and occupy Kampuchea -- a sovereign, independent state and a member of the United Nations. This aggression was a barbarous and arrogant violation of the UN Charter and international law. It has seriously threatened peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Since 1979, at each session of the UN General Assembly the overwhelming majority of member countries have denounced and condemned the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These countries have adopted resolutions calling on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to completely, unconditionally and immediately withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and respect the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without any external interference. Concurrently, the international community has successively opposed and defeated the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks aimed at expelling Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations in conformity with the formula to leave the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant.

The international community has supported and defended the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations with an overwhelming vote every year. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been accused by the world for their aggression in Kampuchea, and have been shamefully isolated.

When the UN General Assembly held its sessions the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors staged maneuvers to dupe everybody. They dared to present their own telegram as a telegram from their Phnom Penh puppets and running dogs to cheat the United Nations at the beginning of 1979. Before the convening of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors made every effort to play tricks and lie to everyone. Recently, Nguyen Co Thach sent letters to a number of countries, in which he lied that the ASEAN countries have agreed to hold talks with the so-called Indochinese countries, and asked that these countries not do anything at the United Nations which might upset such talks.

In fact, the ASEAN countries did not have any agreement with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, which would have gone against their original stand on the solution of the Kampuchean problem. The ASEAN countries stand on the UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea which call upon the Vietnamese to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Nguyen Co Thach's letter was immediately and firmly denounced and rejected by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and by the Thai press.

In conformity with their deceitful nature and their stubborn, aggressive and expansionist policy, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet bosses and company will definitely play other tricks to anger the UN General Assembly and obstruct it from condemning and pressuring them to pull their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea. However, for nearly 5 years the Vietnamese could not cheat anybody. This year, when they are more isolated on the international scene and more defeated, bogged down and in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot dupe anybody. The Vietnamese will definitely not be able to escape from shameful and bitter defeat as in previous years.

The 38th session of the UN General Assembly will continue to strongly denounce and condemn the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race. It will continue to bring more pressure to bear on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they promptly, completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Concurrently, the 38th session of the UN General Assembly will continue to support and defend the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations with the same number of votes or more than in previous years.

The Kampuchean people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will definitely be victorious on the Kampuchean battlefield and on the international scene. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will definitely be defeated and will plunge into further decline on the battlefields and in the international arena.

PAKISTAN ASSURES KHIEU SAMPHAN OF SUPPORT IN UN

BK200310 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] On 12 September, Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan received a message from His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan. In his message, the Pakistani foreign minister reiterated that the Pakistani Government would further support Democratic Kampuchea and oppose all activities and moves at that forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly aimed at removing Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations.

PASASON COMMENTARY SUPPORTS KAMPUCHEAN WHITE PAPER

BK200541 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Sep 83

[PASASON 20 September commentary: "Bold Accusation"]

[Text] On 13 September, the PRK issued a white paper on the Thai ruling circles' policy toward Kampuchea. The white paper has pointed out the truth by providing clear and precise evidence of the role played by Thailand in colluding with China to oppose the Kampuchean people and the other Indochinese peoples. The white paper has outlined the criminal acts of the Thai rulers against Kampuchea, especially their crime of opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people since 1979. The white paper has denied all the heinous allegations against the PRK and the SRV made by Beijing and Bangkok. The following are undeniable and unarguable facts:

1. Thailand has pursued a policy of expansionism and hegemonism aimed at annexing Kampuchea. This policy has been implemented continuously since ancient times. It has been an integral part of all calculations by Thai rulers concerning Thai-Kampuchean relations throughout the past eight centuries. The Kampuchean people have been the most seriously affected victims of the Thai rulers' policy of expansionism and hegemonism.
2. Since China's betrayal has come out into the open with its collusion with the U.S. imperialists in opposing the three Indochinese countries, the Thai rulers have collaborated ever more deeply with the Beijing reactionaries in an attempt to oppose Kampuchea and to enlist Beijing's backing in furthering Thailand's expansionist and hegemonist policy vis-a-vis Kampuchea. The Thai rulers have rendered assistance in all fields to the remnant Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer groups. When the Kampuchean people rose up to crush the genocidal Pol Pot clique, Thailand opened its borders and instructed its troops to provide covering firepower to the Pol Pot remnants while they were fleeing into Thailand. The Thai rulers have allowed the Pol Pot clique to use Thai soil as a sanctuary to escape punishment by the Kampuchean people and to sneak into Kampuchea to destroy the Kampuchean revolution whenever the opportunity arises. The Thai rulers have become an important tool of the Beijing clique, and have allowed it to use Thai territory as a logistics base for serving the all-round war against Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries, and for barbarously encroaching on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the PRK.
3. Under the signboard of the right to self-determination, the Thai rulers have not only opposed to the right to self-determination but also all the other fundamental national rights of the Kampuchean people. They have turned down all peace proposals made by Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. Instead, they have advanced unreasonable proposals aimed at aggravating the tense situation along the Kampuchea-Thai border so as to facilitate their interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and to destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia.
4. Thailand has colluded with the imperialists and reactionaries in an attempt to divide Kampuchea and Vietnam and to destroy the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries. Facts clearly show that the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples have never invaded Thailand nor threatened its security, even though they have been the victims of the Thai policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

The question is: Where will this policy lead to? It is obvious that those who are fully aware of current developments in Thailand must realize the consequences of such a policy.

The Thai rulers' hostile and criminal policy against Kampuchea cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea, but will have an effect on Thailand and peace in Southeast Asia. This policy has only served to create tension in Thai-Kampuchean relations, to aggravate the explosive situation along the border, and to destabilize the situation in Thailand itself. Moreover, it has created conditions for China to interfere in the internal affairs of and threaten the sovereignty of Thailand. This policy poses a serious threat to the peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and has led to confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochina groupings.

The Thai rulers have entertained thoughts of making use of Beijing to further their policy of expansionism and hegemonism toward Kampuchea. But how can such a dream come true? The truth is that it is the Thai rulers who are being used by Beijing to further China's expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

The white paper has clearly pointed out that the PRK Government and people are resolutely opposed to the Thai rulers' policy. This criminal policy will certainly be defeated, as has been proved by history. At the same time, the PRK regards it as most important to maintain friendly relations with the Thai people, and has sought to develop lasting friendship and cooperation with Thailand on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system, non-use of force or threat of the use of force in their relations, and peaceful settlement of all differences.

Who are the aggressors? Who are the expansionists? Who is threatening whom?

China's hostile policy against the three Indochinese peoples, which is strongly supported by Thailand, is the cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia. Any current slanderous campaigns conducted by Beijing and Bangkok cannot cover up their crimes against the Kampuchean people. History has proved that Thailand has always served as a springboard for the imperialists and reactionary forces in opposing the independence of the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, Thailand must be held solely responsible for such acts. The Thai rulers must cease and abandon their hostile and criminal policy against the three Indochinese countries.

Our government and people have always sought to promote relations of good neighborliness with Thailand and the other ASEAN countries. Together with the PRK and the SRV, we will never cease our efforts in seeking to have negotiations with them with the aim of normalizing our relations and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR

BK170916 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] On the morning of 16 September, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received a courtesy call from Shiv Kumar, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of India to Laos, after the latter presented credentials to president of Laos. The guest and the host conversed with each other in an atmosphere of good friendship.

During the call, the two sides exchanged views on the fine relations and cooperation between the two countries in the past as well as in the present. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoun Sipaseut also welcomed the ambassador and wished him success in thoroughly fulfilling his tasks in order to contribute to promoting and expanding Lao-Indian relations and cooperation in the interests of the two peoples.

ANNUAL MILITARY RESHUFFLE LIST ANNOUNCED

BK141700 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Announcement of the prime minister's office on the appointment of military officers]

[Text] His majesty the king has graciously appointed the following military officers to serve the royal service:

Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry

1. General Chamnan Ninwiset, deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry, to become permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry;
2. Lieutenant General At Chatnakrop, director of the National Defense College, to become deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry;
3. Lieutenant General Phong Siripho, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, with the salary of a lieutenant general, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry [positions as heard]
4. Rear Admiral Kasem Likhitwong, deputy commander of the marines, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the salary of a vice admiral;
5. Major General Fangphon Bunliang, director of the Army Post Engineer Department, to become director of the Military Energy Department;
6. Major General Thawip Sathanon, deputy director of the Military Logistics Department, to become director of the Defense Financial Department;
7. Major General Prachuap Bunyakuakun, deputy director of the Secretariat Department, to become director of the Secretariat Department;
8. Rear Admiral Prachuap Suphatchara, attached to Navy Headquarters, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the salary of a rear admiral;
9. Major General Sumon Sukkaraserani, director of the Army Personnel Department, to become deputy director of the Secretariat Department;
10. Major General Chatri Ruthirawat, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of Defense Ministry, with the salary of a major general, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry [positions as heard];
11. Major General Santi Chantharakhot, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, with the salary of a major general, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry [positions as heard];
12. Air Vice Marshal Sawai Wiphatanawin, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, with the salary of an air vice marshal, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry [positions as heard];
13. Major General Prawat Komonman, attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, with the salary of a major general, to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry [positions as heard];

14. Major General Kowit Matthayomchan, assistant director of the Judge Advocate General's Department, to become deputy director of the Judge Advocate General's Department;
15. Major General Phaibun Yantaphon, Judge Advocate General's Department judge, to become assistant director of the Judge Advocate General's Department;
16. Major General Chaiprapha Chanthanurak, head of the Central Military Court, to become head of the Supreme Military Court;
17. Major General Kamon Meksuwan, to become head of the Central Military Court;
18. Colonel Udom Suphamahithon to become a Supreme Military Court judge;
19. Colonel Naruthi Phuakphiphat to become assistant of the Secretariat Department;
20. Colonel Chongphian Phunsap to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the salary of a major general;
21. Colonel Suwat Sichaya to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the salary of a major general;
22. Colonel Uthan Sanitwong na Ayutthaya to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the salary of a major general;
23. Colonel Seri Chumphon to become attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defense Ministry, assuming the salary of a major general;

Supreme Command Headquarters

24. General Athit Kamlang-ek, Army commander, to become concurrently supreme commander and army commander;
25. General Bunrit Thantharanon, deputy military chief of staff, to become deputy supreme commander;
26. Admiral Samak Saiwong, Navy chief of staff, to become deputy supreme commander;
27. General Pamot Thawonchan, Army chief of staff, to become military chief of staff;
28. Air Chief Marshal Arun Phromthep, assistant Air Force commander, to become deputy supreme commander;
29. General Phinyo Watcharathet, chief of the staff officers attached to the supreme commander, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
30. Vice Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, commander of the Naval Academy, to become deputy military chief of staff;
31. Lieutenant General Phin Keson, director of the Directorate of Joint Operations, to become deputy military chief of staff;
32. Lieutenant General Han Linanon, commander of the 4th Army Region, to become chief of the staff officers attached to the supreme commander;

33. Lieutenant General Prayun Bunnak, deputy army chief of staff, to become attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, assuming the salary of a general;
34. Lieutenant General Krit Chicharoen, director of the Education and Research Directorate, to become director of the Directorate of Joint Operations;
35. Lieutenant General Wibun Raosathian, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
36. Lieutenant General Sawat Patchimkun, director of the Map Department, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
37. Lieutenant General Khamrop Witthayaphai, director of the Office of the Military Comptroller, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
38. Lieutenant General Prayut Kosonyutthasan, assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the supreme commander, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
39. Lieutenant General Thanom Waithanomsat, deputy chief of staff of the Central Command of the Supreme Commander's Office, to become director of the Military Comptroller's Office;
40. Vice Admiral Prasit Chanwinit, commander of the Military Staff School, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
41. Lieutenant General Bandit Amattayakun, director of the Directorate of Joint Intelligence, to become commander of the Armed Forces Security Center;
42. Rear Admiral Prachum Arirop, director of the Naval Inspector General's Department, to become commander of the Military Staff School;
43. Major General Narunat Bunyarattaphan, deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department, to become assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the supreme commander;
44. Major General Banlang Khamasunthon, deputy director for administration of the Military Map Department, to become director of the Military Map Department;
45. Major General Prayat Bunmongkhon, deputy director of the Judge Advocate General's Department, to become legal adviser to the office of the Supreme Commander;
46. Major General Pricha Singha, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to become director of the Joint Intelligence Directorate;
47. Major General Suwat Siyaphan, deputy director of the Education and Research Directorate, to become director of the Education and Research Directorate;
48. Major General Charan Sammathat, assistant chief of staff of the Central Command of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to become deputy chief of staff of the Central Command of the Office of the Supreme Commander;
49. Major General Chak Akatwiphat, deputy director of the Directorate of Joint Personnel, to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a lieutenant general;

50. Rear Admiral Sutchai Kaeoprasoet, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a vice admiral;
51. Major General Samphan Klinfuang, deputy director of the National Defense College, to become director of the National Defense College;
52. Major General Thianchai Chanmukda, attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to become attached to the Office of the Supreme Commander, assuming the salary of a lieutenant general;
53. Major General Sophon Sisanan, deputy commander of the Armed Forces Security Center, to become director of the Intelligence Operations Center of the Supreme Commander's Office;
54. Major General Samphao Sikhacha, deputy director of the Supreme Command Information Office for administration, to become director of the Supreme Command Information Office;
55. Major General Somsak Phaonak, deputy director of the Secretariat Department, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
56. Rear Admiral Decha Ek-kantrong, commander of the Military Technical Training School, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
57. Rear Admiral Wanchai Thatsanakun, director of the armed forces car rebuilding workshop, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
58. Rear Admiral Wichai Mana, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to become director of the armed forces car rebuilding workshop;
59. Major General Sanit Phadungkit, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
60. Major General Rak Khumphaisan, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
61. Major General Tem Suwantemi, attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
62. Major General Phirayut Phirayayothin, director of the Military Research and Development Center, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
63. Major General Akkhani Milinthanut, medical officer of the Supreme Commander's Office, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
64. Major General Somkhuan Suwan, staff officer attached to the supreme commander, to become attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters;
65. Major General Yao Senarak, specialist of the Military Map Department, to become deputy director for administration of the Military Map Department;
66. Rear Admiral Suraphon Wannathat, deputy director for operations of the Supreme Command Information Office, to become deputy director for administration of the Supreme Command Information Office;

67. Colonel Somsak Photphanit to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a major general;
68. Colonel Phadet Bunnak, to become deputy director of the Education and Research Directorate;
69. Colonel Prida Phongpricha, to become deputy director of the Directorate of Joint Personnel;
70. Colonel M.L. Chatchawan Suban to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a major general;
71. Colonel Prasat Noisek to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a major general;
72. Colonel Luan Phromsathaphon to become staff officer attached to the supreme commander, assuming the salary of a major general;
73. Colonel Sanit Prapcharoen to become deputy director of the Directorate of Joint Logistics;
74. Colonel M.R. Phongdit Ditsakun to become deputy commander of the Armed Forces Security Center;
75. Captain Yotyut Khuptawanit to become deputy commander of the National Defense College for administration;
76. Captain Sombun Bunmongkhon to become medical officer of the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a rear admiral;
77. Colonel Rian Hiranbamrung to become an expert of the Military Map Department;
78. Colonel Pricha Chamnanwet to become attached to the Supreme Commander's Office, assuming the salary of a major general;
79. Colonel Thongchai Watthanasiriroto to become commander of the Military Technical Training School;
80. Group Captain Thawon Chunlawuthi to become director of the Military Research and Development Center;
81. Colonel Wirat Malaiwong to become deputy chief of staff of the Central Command of the Supreme Commander's Office;
82. Colonel Sihadet Bunnak to become deputy director for operations of the Supreme Command Information Office;
83. Lieutenant General Banchop Bunnak, deputy Army chief of staff, to become Army chief of staff;
84. Lieutenant General Sathian Siriwirot, director of the Army Academies Institute, to become attached to Army headquarters;
85. Lieutenant General Mana Rattanakoset, assistant Army chief of staff for civilian affairs, to become deputy Army chief of staff;

86. Lieutenant General Chanai Karunyawanit, assistant Army chief of staff for logistics, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
87. Lieutenant General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, assistant Army chief of staff for operations, to become deputy Army chief of staff;
88. Lieutenant General Phaisan Rungsaeng, Army adviser, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
89. Major General Suwit Kanchananan, attached to Army headquarters, to become assistant Army chief of staff for civilian affairs;
90. Major General Thiap Kromsuriyasak, deputy commander of the 3d Army Region, to become commander of the 3d Army Region;
91. Major General Sonthi Ketuphan, chief of staff of the Army Academies Institute, to become director of the Senior Army Education Institute;
92. Major General Anek Bunyathi, commander of the Special Warfare Center, to become commander of the Special Warfare Headquarters;
93. Major General Prasit Woranet, commander of the Infantry Center, to become Army adviser;
94. Major General Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department, to become assistant Army chief of staff for logistics;
95. Major General Atthaphon Somrup, commander of the Artillery Center, to become assistant Army chief of staff for personnel;
96. Major General Sinthu Koetsombun, deputy commander of the 1st Army Region, to become special operations officer of Army Headquarters, assuming the salary of a lieutenant general;
97. Major General Wanchai Chitchamnong, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to become 4th Army Region commander;
98. Major General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, chief of staff of the 1st Army Region, to become assistant Army chief of staff for operations;
99. Major General Pricha Chawiphath, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
100. Major General Sunthon Sataphon, director for education of the Army Academy, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
101. Major General Prawatwong Hutasewi, commander of the Lop Buri provincial army, to become deputy director of the Army Education Department;
102. Major General Sanan Chanwathitanon, chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department, to become deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department;
103. Major General Samran Kamonrat, director of the Army Engineer Department, to become attached to Army Headquarters;

104. Major General Chanchit Phromchitti, commander of the 4th Combat Support Command, to become chief of staff of the Senior Army Education Institute;
105. Major General Kriangkrai Krairoek, director of the Military Police Department, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
106. Major General Prayut Sutplum, director of the Army Science Department, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
107. Major General Thamrong Osotphong, commander of the 7th Military Circle, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
108. Major General Chaichana Tharichat, commander of the 1st Cavalry Division, to become deputy commander of the 3d Army Region;
109. Major General Thian Thammakun, commander of the Chon Buri provincial army, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
110. Major General Suphot Chantharapanik, chief of staff of the 2d Army Region, to become deputy commander of the 2d Army Region;
111. Major General Chamrat Nikhomborirak, commander of the Army Staff School, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
112. Major General Chuwit Chosoraphong, director of the Army Adjutant General Department, to become director of Army Affairs College;
113. Major General Thiraphon Phichitphailin, director of Army Affairs College, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
114. Major General Sirichai Laksaniyanawin, director of Army Reserve Department, to become deputy director of the Territorial Defense Department;
115. Major General Arun Siuthai, commander of the 12th Regiment, to become commander of the 3d Army Circle;
116. Major General Sunthon Khongsomphong, commander of the Army Aviation Center, to become deputy commander of the Special Warfare Headquarters;
117. Major General Panya Singsakda, commander of the 5th Infantry Division, to become deputy commander of the 4th Army Region;
118. Major General Charuai Wongsayan, commander of the 2d Army Circle, to become deputy commander of the Special Warfare Headquarters;
119. Major General Chana Yaembunruang, director of Ananthamahidon Hospital, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
120. Major General Suraphon Suwanpha, commander of the 3d Army Circle, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
121. Major General Song Wibunchan, director of the Army Financial Department, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
122. Major General Sathit Phongsawai, attached to Army Headquarters, to become director of the Post Engineer Department;

123. Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, commander of the 1st Division Royal Guard, to become deputy commander of the 1st Army Region;
124. Major General Sumon Sathitsathian, Army specialist, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
125. Major General Thawon Phalayonsut, special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
126. Major General Banlu Unsison, Army specialist, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
127. Major General Prasert Kanchanaroek, special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
128. Major General Prayot Thawonsiri, special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
129. Major General Udon Rattanakan, a special operations officer of Army Headquarters, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
130. Major General Methi Suthasit, a staff officer attached to the commander's office, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
131. Major General Seri Kanchanayothin, a staff officer attached to the commander's office, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
132. Major General Mahithon Bunyanurak, an Army specialist, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
133. Major General Chalat Niyomthai, chief of staff of the 4th Army Region, to become deputy commander of the 4th Army Region;
134. Major General Wisan Iamaram, an Army specialist, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
135. Major General Kasem Thammakun, special operations officer, to become attached to Army Headquarters;
136. Colonel Damrong Duangrat to become a special operations officer of Army Headquarters;
137. Colonel Manat Nopkeson to become special operations officer of Army Headquarters;
138. Colonel Chop Phaksiwong to become an Army specialist;
139. Colonel Amnuai Rattanaboon to become a staff officer attached to the commander's office, assuming the salary of a major general;
140. Colonel Bunphoem Sukarin to become a special operations officer of Army Headquarters;
141. Colonel Suthi Bunwatthanakun to become an Army specialist;
142. Colonel Prasan Phusara to become an Army specialist;

143. Colonel Thip Akhrarasewok to become commander of the 7th Military Circle;
144. Colonel Naep Wiriyaphan to become a staff officer attached to the commander's office, assuming the salary of a major general;
145. Colonel Kamchat Buranasamrit to become commander of the 3d Army Support Command;
146. Colonel Kasem Sa-nguanchatsorakrai to become director of the Engineer Department;
147. Colonel Prasoet Mongkhonprasit to become an Army specialist;
148. Colonel Nawet Wirasa to become a staff officer attached to the commander's office, assuming the salary of a major general;
149. Colonel Manot Lopmek to become a staff officer attached to the commander's office, assuming the salary of a major general;
150. Colonel Arun Chaowanasai to become an Army specialist;
151. Colonel Wichian Onnut to become director of the Military Police Department;
152. Colonel Phayap Prachantasen to become commander of the Special Warfare Center;
153. Colonel Dusit Chanthayani to become an Army specialist;
154. Colonel Thanit Siphen to become director of the Army Science Department;
155. Colonel Ophat Phothiphaet to become commander of the 4th Army Support Command;
156. Colonel Yutthana Yaemphan to become chief of staff of the 1st Army Region;
157. Colonel Somkhit Charoenkham to become commander of the Army Command and General Staff College;
158. Colonel Wira Sewikun to become director of the Adjutant General's Department;
159. Colonel Sanan Sawettaserani to become commander of Chonburi Military District;
160. Colonel Loet Kamhaengritthirong to become chief of the Education Section of Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy;
161. Colonel Chap Iamsiri to become commander of the 5th Infantry Division;
162. Colonel Sirin Thupklam to become commander of the Artillery Center;
163. Colonel Chan Sathondi to become commander of the 12th Division;
164. Colonel Mani Phummararotsukhon to become commander of Lop Buri Military District;
165. Colonel Chatchaloem Lekhawanitchathamphithak to become a special operations officer of Army Headquarters;
166. Colonel Amnuai Kitsuwat to become a special operations officer of Army Headquarters;

167. Colonel Uthai Rattanakarak to become commander of the Army Aviation Center;
168. Colonel Khamron Kanchanakhom to become commander of the 2d Military Circle;
169. Colonel Prasoet Sanrit to become director of personnel;
170. Colonel Panya Khuanyu to become director of the Reserve Affairs Department;
171. Colonel Sathon Suwannapha to become commander of the 1st Cavalry Division;
172. Colonel Amarit na Songkhla to become director of Ananthamahidon Hospital;
173. Colonel Wirot Saengsanit to become commander of the Artillery Division;
174. Colonel Manun Phonlawiang to become chief of staff of the 2d Army Region;
175. Colonel Thawip Buntanon to become commander of the Infantry Center;
176. Colonel Suthep Siwara to become chief of staff of the Territorial Defense Department;
177. Colonel Khachon Ramanwong to become commander of the 2d Special Warfare Division;
178. Colonel Thanaphon Bunyopatsadam to become chief of staff of the 4th Army Region;
179. Colonel Praphat Woraphisit to become director of the Finance Department.
180. Colonel Phaibun Emphan to become assistant commander of the Arms Production Center;
181. Colonel Somphon Toemthongchai to become chief of staff of the Special Warfare Command.
182. Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat, deputy navy commander, to become Navy commander;
183. Vice Admiral Sawang Khannapha, an officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become deputy Navy commander;
184. Vice Admiral Bandit Suwong, deputy chief of staff, to become commander of the operational fleet;
185. Vice Admiral Niphon Sirithon, deputy commander of the operational fleet, to become chief of staff;
186. Vice Admiral Yutthaya Choetbunmuang, commander of the Marine Regiment, to become assistant Navy commander;
187. Vice Admiral Prasop Utnun, chief of staff of the operational fleet, to become deputy commander of the Operation's Fleet;
188. Vice Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong, assistant Navy commander for operations, to become deputy chief of staff;
189. Rear Admiral Charong Tunlayanon, an officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become an adviser to the Navy;

190. Rear Admiral Chong Chunngam, an officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become deputy commander of the operational fleet;
191. Rear Admiral Prinya Uttamot, deputy director of the Education and Training Department, to become director of the Education and Training Department;
192. Rear Admiral Winit Siphotchanat, commander of the Naval Officer School, to become commander of the Naval Officer School;
193. Rear Admiral Chaisaeng na Nakhon, deputy director of the Naval Medical Department, to become director of the Naval Medical Department;
194. Rear Admiral Surathin Chantharaphakdi, director of the Naval Welfare Department, to become chief of staff of the operational fleet;
195. Rear Admiral Siri Sirirangsi, director of the Naval Communications Department, to become assistant chief of staff for operations of the Navy;
196. Rear Admiral Khong Lilanon, deputy command of Sattahip Naval Base, to become commander of Sattahip Naval Base;
197. Rear Admiral Prasoet Noikhamsiri, deputy commander of the Marine Regiment, to become commander of the Marine Regiment;
198. Rear Admiral Siri Sawettarak, director of the Adjutant General's Department, to become director of the Naval Welfare Department;
199. Rear Admiral Phicha Ditsayanan, officer attached to the Defense Secretariat, with the salary of a rear admiral, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
200. Rear Admiral Thaklaeo Sisamrit, attached to Navy Headquarters, to become commander of the Mine Squadron of the operational fleet;
201. Rear Admiral Phanit Siyaphai, director of Aphakonkiattiwong Hospital of Sattahip Naval Base, to become assistant director of the Naval Medical Department;
202. Rear Admiral Sorawut Wirabut, assistant director of the Naval Medical Department, to become deputy director of the Naval Medical Department;
203. Rear Admiral Phayao Sunthonphak, commander of the Mine Squadron of the operational fleet, to become director of the Naval Inspector General's Department;
204. Rear Admiral Kitti Nakhaket, chief of staff of Sattahip Naval Base, to become deputy commander of Sattahip Naval Base;
205. Rear Admiral Akhom Sikhacha, officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become director of the Adjutant General's Department;
206. Rear Admiral Sutchit Thongphiu, director of the Naval Transportation Department of Bangkok Naval Station, to become deputy director of the Naval Education and Training Department;
207. Rear Admiral Kasem Mekloi, chief of staff of the Marine Regiment, to become deputy commander of the Marine Regiment;

208. Rear Admiral Phairot Phunsawat, commander of the Marine Regiment's Training Center, to become deputy commander of the Marine Regiment;
209. Rear Admiral Chalo Siribun, assistant director of Phrachunlachomklao dockyard for planning of the Naval Dockyard Department, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
210. Rear Admiral Narong Namasonthi, officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become chief of staff of the Marine Regiment;
211. Rear Admiral Thawon Phongphiphat, assistant director of the Hydrographic Department, to become a Navy specialist;
212. Rear Admiral Winit Tapasannan, chief of the education section of the Naval Education and Training Department, to become commander of the Naval Officer School;
213. Rear Admiral Supho Imwicha, a staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
214. Rear Admiral Siwit Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, chief engineer attached of the Naval Dockyard Department, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
215. Rear Admiral Sommai Sukkhaphan, a staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
216. Rear Admiral Seni Wattasing, a Navy specialist, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
217. Rear Admiral Sawet Bunyasap, a Navy specialist, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
218. Rear Admiral Prayot Chunnapiya, a Navy specialist, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
219. Rear Admiral Sathian Rangkhasiri, a Navy specialist, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
220. Rear Admiral Pricha Sukhatham, a Navy specialist, to become attached to Navy Headquarters;
221. Captain Praphon Sangkhawanit to become a Navy specialist;
222. Captain Sup Prathipawanit to become a Navy specialist;
223. Captain Somphot Khamasunthon to become chief of the education section of the Naval Officer School;
224. Captain Kasem Ruchakhom to become director of the Sattahip Naval Base's workshop department;
225. Captain Sunthon Krathep to become director of the Transportation Department of Bangkok Naval Station;
226. Captain Surin Suksa-nguan to become a Navy specialist;
227. Captain Pho Chittapanphong to become a Navy specialist;

228. Captain Sombat Khongyai to become assistant director of the Hydrographic Department;
229. Captain Chet Thammarakkhit to become director of the Naval Communications Department;
230. Captain Banchong Daengkrachang to become assistant director for planning of Phrachunlachomklao Dockyard;
231. Captain Udomsak Ratcharattanak to become commander of the Marine Regiment's Training Center;
232. Captain Sawek Tatthong to become a staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters;
233. Captain Chokdi Insawang to become director of Aphakonkiattiwong Hospital of Sattahip Naval Base;
234. Captain Nippon Talapnak to become deputy commander of the Naval Officer School;
235. Captain Suthat Chuthaphon to become a Navy specialist;
236. Captain Dusit Sitthisiri to become a staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters;
237. Captain Sathit Chitsuk to become chief of staff of Sattahip Naval Base;
238. Captain Manit Phichitchalothon to become a Navy specialist;
239. Captain Sunthon Phong-anan to become chief engineer attached to the Naval Dockyard Department.

Air Force:

240. Air Marshal Chanya Sukhonthasap, deputy chief of staff of the Air Force, to become assistant commander of the Air Force;
241. Air Marshal Yim Suktrakun, director of the Air Force Medical Service Department, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
242. Air Marshal Nawi Maharakkhaka, director of the Aerial Control Department, to become deputy chief of staff of the Air Force;
243. Air Marshal Chalo Suraphiphit, an adviser to the Air Force, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
244. Air Marshal Chamlong Punnakitti, assistant chief of staff for personnel, to become commander of the Security Regiment;
245. Air Vice Marshal Pradit Bunyachai, an officer attached to Air Force Headquarters, to become an advisor to Air Force Headquarters;
246. Air Vice Marshal Prathip Koetnawi, deputy director of the Aerial Control Department, to become director of the Aerial Control Department;
247. Air Vice Marshal Chirang Chunlachat, deputy director of the Air Force Medical Service Department, to become director of the Air Force Medical Service Department;

248. Air Vice Marshal Wit Ditwisan, deputy comptroller of the Air Force, to become comptroller of the Air Force;
249. Air Vice Marshal Udom Thanomkunlabut, director of the Air Patrol Department, to become assistant chief of staff for personnel of the Air Force;
250. Air Vice Marshal Bunpriap Duang-urai, deputy commander of Security Regiment, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
251. Air Vice Marshal Krittaya Sangkhaphichai, chief of staff of the Security Regiment, to become deputy commander of the Security Regiment;
252. Air Vice Marshal Narong Ditthipheng, deputy director of the Education and Training Department, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
253. Air Vice Marshal Wichai Kanchanapha, director of the Communications and Electronics Department, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
254. Air Vice Marshal Wirawong Ramnarong, director of the Inspector-General's Department, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
255. Air Vice Marshal Pridi Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, commander of the Air War College, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters.
256. Air Vice Marshal Pradap Phonlachat, chief of staff of the Education and Training Department, to become deputy director of the Education and Training Department;
257. Air Vice Marshal Charu Sa-nguanphokhai, chief of staff of the Air Force Medical Service Department, to become deputy director of the Air Force Medical Service Department;
258. Air Vice Marshal Phuchong Yotsakrai, director of the Adjutant General's Department, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
259. Air Vice Marshal Sommai Menaruchi, an Air Force specialist, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
260. Air Vice Marshal Charoen Sirisawat, an Air Force specialist, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
261. Air Vice Marshal Manat Thaima, an Air Force specialist, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
262. Air Vice Marshal Chamnan Angsusing, an Air Force specialist, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
263. Air Vice Marshal Thawi Thurakitwannakan, an Air Force specialist, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
264. Air Vice Marshal Suthep Sidama, an Air Force specialist, to become attached to Air Force Headquarters;
265. Air Vice Marshal Kroekchai Hansongkhram, chief of staff of the Aerial Control Department, to become deputy director of the Aerial Control Department;

- 266. Group Captain Thon Thiranet to become an Air Force specialist;
- 267. Group Captain Anek Railloet to become director of the Adjutant General's Department;
- 268. Group Captain Som Wongthongsa-nguan to become an Air Force specialist;
- 269. Group Captain Phayin Sawatdibut to become director of the Air Force Inspector-General's Department;
- 270. Group Captain Rachen Wannarot to become chief of staff of the Education and Training Department;
- 271. Group Captain Thongchai Sapphakit to become commander of the Air War College;
- 272. Group Captain Chalao Sattruli to become an Air Force specialist;
- 273. Group Captain Phaichit Siripho to become chief of staff of the Air Force Medical Service Department;
- 274. Group Captain Winai Yukhongdi to become an Air Force specialist;
- 275. Group Captain Wiwat Sutthisonyothin to become chief of staff of the Security Regiment;
- 276. Group Captain Santhat Thummanon to become an Air Force specialist;
- 277. Group Captain Montri Porananon to become an Air Force specialist;
- 278. Group Captain Winai Yuktathat to become director of the Communications and Electronics Department;
- 279. Group Captain Phoemsak Phakchotanon to become an Air Force specialist;
- 280. Group Captain Phisit Salikhup to become Air Force deputy comptroller;
- 281. Group Captain Charun Wuthikan to become director of the Air Patrol Department;
- 282. Group Captain Anan Kasintha to become chief of staff of the Aerial Control Department.

This announcement is effective 1 October 1983.

Announced on 14 September 1983.

Countersigned by General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

NHAN DAN STRESSES U.S. ROLE IN KAL INCIDENT

BK200640 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Sep 83

[NHAN DAN 18 September article by Thanh Tin: "The Perfidious Criminal in Washington"]

[Text] Immediately following the incident in which a South Korean aircraft brazenly violated Soviet airspace, Washington and its followers whipped up a truly hysterical anti-Soviet campaign. They took advantage of the tragic fate of the passengers on that plane, whose lives they themselves ^{so} cruelly sacrificed, to arouse popular sentiments against the Soviet Union, the socialist system, and communism.

With the frankness and sincerity inherent in the dignity of communists and the superior socialist system, the Soviet side has meticulously explained the development of the incident, voiced its observations, and pointed to the culprits. Many problems need to be clarified. Impartial and righteous world opinion wants the answers to a host of burning questions: Why did the Boeing 747 stray as far as 500 km off course for more than 2 hours? Why did it turn off all its navigation lights while cruising in darkness, contrary to the practice of all other night-flying aircraft? Why did it remain dumb and deaf throughout its flight in Soviet airspace, ignoring all Soviet efforts to establish radio contact, including the sending of emergency signals according to international aviation regulations? Why did it stray right into the two most sensitive zones in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, flying first across a zone in the south of the Kamchatka Peninsula and then across a zone in the south of Sakhalin Island, directly over the Soviet Union's vital strategic missile bases? Why did it attempt to flee by climbing and swerving to the left after the Soviet pilots fired four bursts of tracers along its fuselage as a last warning against its serious violation of Soviet airspace and to convince it to land safely at the nearest airfield?

Why did a U.S. Air Force RC-135 electronic reconnaissance plane fly side by side with the South Korean Boeing 747, their blips merging at times on Soviet radar screens, with each plane heading off in different directions later on? Why did the Boeing 747 transmit only high-frequency coded radio signals which are used exclusively by reconnaissance aircraft? Why did the United States and Japan, with the various modern aircraft tracking and guidance systems at their disposal, turn a blind eye and fail to guide this plane when it did not fly over the regular checkpoints and when it strayed more than 500 km off its official flight path?

These, however, are not all the questions that need to be answered. Why did the automatic pilot device installed in this type of 747 jumbo jet in addition to the pilot-operated control stick -- a device which the U.S. aircraft manufacturing company Boeing touts as capable of readjusting the plane's flight path by itself even when the pilot is drunk, dozes off, or passes out -- fail to function?

These are questions which the United States must answer clearly and fully. It cannot evade the discerning and stern eyes of people well informed about current affairs and well versed in aeronautics. Neither can it ignore the legitimate and pressing demands of public opinion the world over.

All the activities of the Boeing 747 provided a sufficient and firm basis for the conclusion that it was on a meticulously planned reconnaissance flight targeted on a key strategic region of the Soviet Union while camouflaged as a passenger flight. The flight's masterminds must certainly have thought of the possibility of the plane being punished and must have been prepared to sacrifice the passengers for the sake of their criminal schemes. More than that, they even planned to take advantage of the tragedy caused by themselves to whip up a wave of anti-Soviet sentiments, which they urgently needed.

Washington needed to poison the international atmosphere at this highly sensitive time. On 6 September the talks between the Soviet and U.S. delegations on medium-range missiles in Europe were resumed after a 2-month recess. On 20 September the UN General Assembly will open. Also, early this month, the U.S. House of Representatives met to decide finally the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1984. Reagan needed not merely to warm but to boil up the international atmosphere in order to seek huge funds for his nuclear arms race.

The need to cause disturbances has become even more pressing to the United States because the Soviet Union is obviously scoring big points before public opinion with a series of well-known proposals full of good will such as the unilateral pledge not to use nuclear weapons first and the considerable reduction of SS-20 missiles in Europe with the reduced missiles being destroyed instead of being deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union. These proposals have drawn a very strong response even in the United States, and have been highly appreciated by many American politicians and a number of congressmen. Faced with the need to weaken the Soviet Union's mounting prestige, Reagan nurtured the dark design of discrediting the Soviet Union at this critical time.

One cannot fully understand the causes of the Boeing 747 incident without placing it in the current international context when Washington, with a strategic view reflecting the extremist line of the Reagan administration, is hatching new dark designs as the United States is preparing to enter 1984, a tumultuous presidential election year.

In spite of the noisy and blatant slanders and distortions of the U.S. information apparatus, the actions of the Soviet Union as well as of its ground-to-air anti-aircraft missile units and the interceptor aircraft belonging to the Eastern Military Region Command of the Soviet Union were marked with vigilance and alertness, as well as with good will and self-restraint. Had that plane transmitted a certain brief signal indicating that it was straying from its course due to technical error, it would surely have been wholeheartedly assisted by the Soviet Union to avoid danger.

However, the behavior of this plane can only lead to the conclusion that it was a spy plane carrying out a premeditated dark design; and when discovered, it reacted in a stubborn and cunning manner. The Soviet Union was reluctantly forced to take action; there could be no other choice. Any country responsible for its own security would do the same. The Soviet land must be firmly defended, and this issue involves the security and the right to live in safety of hundreds of millions of people in a sovereign country which is being watched and violated day and night by the U.S. espionage apparatus.

It can be affirmed that the CIA, the right arm of the U.S. President, staged this incident. It arranged the flight from start to finish, foresaw all the possibilities, and prepared detailed scenarios of actions. Judging from the towering crimes of the U.S. administration over the past decades -- such as assassinating Premier Mossadegh of Turkey [as heard], cooking up the Tonkin Gulf incident, organizing the landing at Giron Beach of Cuba, and provoking the Soviet Union with the 1963 missile incident -- it can be confirmed that the U.S. President and the U.S. National Security Council were not uninvolved in this serious case.

The play was acted out fairly well. The incident took place on 1 September and Reagan hastily returned to Washington from his weekend rest on 3 September for a press conference to slander the Soviet Union. Measures calling for punishment against the Soviet Union were put forth. In Madrid, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reiterated Reagan's 3 September statement. Meanwhile, acting on cue, Western governments issued statements siding with the United States.

Sooner or later the spy aircraft incident bearing the CIA-Washington brand name will be exposed. It is very interesting that U.S. experts in Washington themselves are exposing the deceitful face of the U.S. President. After carefully listening to the taped conversation of Soviet interceptor aircraft pilots, two renowned U.S. experts who understand Russian confirmed that the Soviet pilots had, in fact, tried to make radio contact with the alien aircraft. This confirmation is in contrast with Reagan's remarks that Soviet pilots did not try to make any radio contact at all. The White House is embarrassed in the face of this fact. AP notes that the discovery of this important detail has shattered Reagan's slanderous fabrication at its most critical point.

Another stinging slap on the wicked face of the Reagan administration came from Admiral Turner, a former CIA director. In a recent address at the Newport Naval Academy, Turner -- who used to be very familiar with the White House's deceitful tricks -- said: I dare not lay my hand on the Bible to swear that South Korean flight 007 did not carry out a spying mission over the Soviet Union.

Two U.S. pilots, Tom Bernard and Edward Eskelson, who were once employed by the CIA and flew RC-135's on many spying missions from Okinawa, remarked recently in Washington: As far as we know, the U.S. Government has all the necessary means to meticulously follow up all the developments of this airliner incident. We think that it was no coincidence that the RC-135 spy aircraft came close to the South Korean airliner before the latter intruded into Soviet airspace. All the flights of the RC-135's are meticulously charted out by an electronic intelligence center also known as the headquarters of the NSA -- the U.S. National Security Agency. Based on their own experiences, these two Americans vociferously rejected President Reagan's argument that by the time the South Korean airline was shot down, the RC-135 airplane had already been on the ground 1 hour. They admitted that U. S. RC-135 spy planes take turns to maintain uninterrupted surveillance and intelligence gathering activities in the airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island.

Right now, one needs only clear-mindedness and objectivity to come up with a sound conclusion. By nature, the Washington administration is deceitful and wicked. It has spared no trick or crime to achieve its objectives. In this incident, it was the Washington administration itself which pushed the passengers aboard the airliner to their deaths and then exploited their tragic deaths in a frenzied campaign against the Soviet Union. This is the Reagan administration's double crime which is very cruel. However, the culprits have miscalculated the situation. They cannot glibly answer a series of burning questions. They have failed to foresee the clear-sightedness and clear-mindedness of the world's peoples. The brutal and wicked culprits will certainly be unable to evade condemnation by fair and righteous public opinion.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW200819 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 20 -- The burning questions of our time will be discussed by the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly opening today, notes NHAN DAN in a commentary.

The paper points out: "This session is taking place in a tense international situation resulting from the U.S. imperialists' policy of stepping up the arms race, carrying out the strategy of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, unleashing frantic counter-attacks on the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and creating explosive situations in many vital areas of the world, this posing a dangerous threat to peace and security of nations.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary movement has continued its powerful headway in many areas bringing about new factors and advantages for the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress".

"As the previous session", the paper goes on, "this session will focus its attention on the three burning issues of our time, namely, peace and war, the completion of national liberation and consolidation of national independence, and an equitable new world economic order. Those are the principal contents of the struggle of the forces of peace, democracy, independence and socialism against imperialism and international reaction".

Vietnam's proposal regarding a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia which was listed in the agenda under the November 8, 1982 resolution 37 405 of the 37th U.N. General Assembly will be brought up at this year's session, the paper says. Adding that this proposal conforms to the interests and aspiration of the Southeast Asian peoples since it serves to promote dialogue between the A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese countries aimed at solving the resolution of the New Delhi Seventh Non-Aligned Summit on bringing a comprehensive solution to the Southeast Asian situation constitutes a common ground for an overall political solution to peace and stability in the region, the paper adds.

Together with the socialist countries and other progressive forces, the paper continues, the voice of the countries in the Nonaligned Movement with India as the incumbent chairman, which make up two thirds of the U.N. membership, is a weighty voice in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy and social progress at the U.N. forum.

The paper notes that the South Korean airliner incident engineered by the United States and Japan only twenty days before the opening of the 38th U.N. General Assembly was a blatant provocation against the Soviet Union intended to poison the political atmosphere at the biggest world body, mislead world public opinion and justify the U.S. dangerous arms race and intervention and aggression in many parts of the world.

The paper notes in this connection that the measures taken by the United States to prevent Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko from attending the opening of the General Assembly session are an ugly act, NHAN DAN points out.

CASTRO RECEIVES NGUYEN CO THACH, AFFIRMS SUPPORT

0200009 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 19 -- "Cuba and Vietnam will forever unite with each other", stated Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, while receiving in Havana on Sept. 16 Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign minister.

Nguyen Co Thach conveyed the warm greetings of Vietnamese party and state leaders to the Cuban party and state leaders. He spoke about the recent remarkable achievements of the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and in the struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, in defence of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

President Fidel Castro declared that the party, government and people of Cuba always stand by the Vietnamese people and resolutely support their just cause. He expressed his joy over the constant development of the relations between the two countries. The reception took place in an atmosphere full of fraternal solidarity.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDES DPRK VISIT

OW172300 Hanoi VNA in English 1634 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17 -- A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has attended the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation attended a meeting, a march of more than one million people in Pyongyang and a grand banquet on this occasion.

It was cordially received by An Sung-hak, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

An Sung-hak affirmed that the stance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to constantly attach great importance to the solidarity and friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of the D.P.R.K. and Vietnam. He expressed his gratitude to the party, the government and people of Vietnam and his belief that the latter would consistently support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Tran Xuan Bach thanked the party, government and people of the D.P.R.K. for their precious assistance to the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation in the past. He affirmed Vietnam's stance to support the Korean people's national reunification and consider the D.P.R.K. the only genuine representative of the entire Korean people and expressed his desire for strengthening the solidarity and friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and Korea.

While in Korea, the Vietnamese delegation visited a museum, a number of historic spots in Pyongyang, and other places.

On September 13, the Vietnamese party and government delegation left Pyongyang for home. It was seen off at the airport by Chong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the W.P.K. Central Committee, vice premier, and other officials.

VAN TIEN DUNG VISITS POLITICAL OFFICERS SCHOOL

BK161034 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, first deputy secretary of the CPV Central Committee's Military Commission, and minister of defense, visited the political officers school on 14 September. Accompanying him was Maj Gen Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy head of the VPA Political General Department.

Addressing cadres, teachers, and students of the school, Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee's Military Commission and the Ministry of Defense, heartily commended the school for its multifaceted achievements in building and developing itself over the past 6 years. The school has devised correct guidelines and objectives on training basic political cadres for the armed forces. It has resolutely and persistently overcome all difficulties and successfully solved some of its problems. Cadres, teachers, students, soldiers, workers, and employees of the school, upholding the self-strengthening spirit, have built material and technical facilities in support of training work. Their material and moral life has been constantly taken care of by the school authorities.

On behalf of school cadres, teachers, and students, the major general school principal expressed his sincere gratitude to the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of Defense for their care and solicitude and promised to make every effort to build the school into a model standardized school of the armed forces.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON AIRLINER

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "U.S. 'Hypocrisy' on KAL Affair Scored" published on pages K 1 and 2 of the 19 September DAILY REPORT:

On page K 2, in the final paragraph, line four should read: ...the Libyan plane shot down by an Israeli jet fighter. But Reagan and... (changing "U.S." to "Israeli" and deleting the editorial notation).

ADDITIONS TO NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 12 August published the text of an unattributed article entitled, "The Principles of Democratic Centralism in Economic Management." The following additional passages from the NHAN DAN text were not contained in the Hanoi Domestic Service summary of the article published as "NHAN DAN on Economic Management Principles" on pages K 3 through K 8 of the 17 August DAILY REPORT:

Page K 6, before the first paragraph:

Following the unification of the country in the advance toward socialism, the state has had to administer a vast national economy which does not have a uniform structure for the two regions, and which is seriously imbalanced. As a result, there are many objective difficulties which can only be overcome through our great and subjective efforts. While facing the long after-effects of the war, our people have had to continue to struggle against the Chinese reactionaries' schemes and acts of annexation against our country. Changes in international relations have had a direct impact on our entire socioeconomic situation. At times, there has been a decline in the productivity of many production sectors, and it has been very hard for many industrial establishments to maintain production.

Page K 7, substitute for the second paragraph:

In order to overcome these deviations in the process of renovating the management system, it is imperative that all party and state instructions and policies must be strictly implemented. Facts obtained recently show that all those localities correctly observing the spirit of Directive No 100 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat have achieved good results. For instance, they have succeeded in developing production, increasing labor productivity, and raising the rate of grain procurement for the state while guaranteeing the livelihood of the laboring people. Many errors and irregularities in production and business have not stemmed from an "imperfect mechanism" or from an erroneous policy but from a failure to firmly grasp the party's viewpoints and the essence of its lines and policies or from deliberate misinterpretation of party lines and policies for which there are many reasons, including personal motives, individualism, departmentalism, and localism.

It should be emphatically pointed out that many manifestations of indiscipline, departmentalism and localism have been ascribed to the practice of running after personal interests and after the interests of one's small collective like those of an association. The eradication of this tendency is not simple because it may affect the material interests of an entire collective acting in the name of some organizations. It is necessary to instill into the people a sense of collective mastery so that they can voluntarily participate in the struggle against these ideological deviations. [paragraph continues]

In addition, we must bolster discipline and law in order to maintain economic and public order, especially at a time when economic and daily life difficulties are very severe and when negativism is prevalent. We must remember what Vladimir Ilich Lenin used to emphasize: "I would like to reiterate that the victory of proletarian dictatorship in Russia has proven to those who are ignorant or who do not have a chance to ponder over this problem that the proletariat is endowed with a system of absolute centralism and a high sense of discipline. These are one of the basic conditions needed to defeat the bourgeoisie." (Footnote) (V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Volume 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, page 318)

Page K 7, substitute for the fourth paragraph:

V.I. Lenin reminded localities of this problem by saying that "...local agencies must familiarize themselves with the duty of scrupulously executing all policies of the central administration. Failure to do this will make socialist construction impossible. What we have to do is to build a centralized economy -- a centrally-run economy." (Footnote) (V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works", Volume 37, Progressive Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, page 519). In addition, V.I. Lenin also pointed out that this does not have anything against the self motivation and creativity of localities. Instead, it was "implies the possibility that localities and all communes throughout the country will be fully free in determining different forms of their political, social and economic activities." (Footnote) (V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Volume 36, Progressive Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, pp 185-186). The uniformity between centralism and democracy here is very obvious. These "different forms" must ensure strict observance of all policies of the central administration in a bid to build a centralized and uniform economy. When emphasizing the need to oppose liberalist and negative tendencies in economic management, we do not mean we will cease our active opposition to such tendencies as bureaucratic centralism, red tape and subsidization. This is because the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum already clearly point out that "there is a slowdown in efforts to do away with the state of bureaucratic centralism."

Bureaucratic centralism has existed for quite some time. While a new management system is not available to serve as a substitute, it will continue to exist and greatly affect the current mode of production and business. Its conservative and stagnant character is also obstructing the renovation of the management system.

As Comrade Le Duan put it, the maladies of bureaucratic centralism, red tape and subsidization are typified by a "failure to pay attention to applying the law of economy and economic accounting; by the adoption of restrictive and inflexible policies which cannot inspire the creativity of the masses and their latent potentials, and promote the dynamism of localities and establishments; by a tendency to rely on other people's support and lead a parasitic life; by the adoption of egalitarianism in place of the principle of distribution according to labor." (This speech was made at the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee, fifth tenure.)

Page K 7, substitute for the penultimate paragraph:

In the management system, we have failed to satisfactorily renovate our planning work to promote the mastership of the three echelons. The scientific nature of our planning work is still poor. Planning has yet to be truly associated with economic accountancy and socialist trade; and relations between planning work and the market have yet to be satisfactorily established. Our management apparatus is still bulky, fraught with overlapping positions, connections and intermediary echelons and less effective while duties, authority, responsibility and discipline have yet to be specified.

The state of bureaucratism, and unreality and the system of administrative red tape marked with inconvenient procedures have not yet shown any improvement, considering the operational and supervisory systems. This renders it impossible for us to ensure successful preparations and implementations of decisions.

Objectively, the process of doing away with the system of administrative red tape, bureaucratism and subsidization will continue to go on in a complex and prolonged manner. This must be accompanied by the process of transforming, rearranging and building the economy as well as the process of redistributing manpower and improving organizational and managerial skills. Constantly renovating the economic management apparatus constitutes an objective demand from the constant evolution of various economic, technical and social elements. The decentralization of management and the broadening of the authority and responsibility of localities and grassroots-level units are very necessary and compatible with our party's view on collective mastery.

Page K 8, after the last paragraph:

It is important but still inadequate if we pay attention only to ideological indoctrination. We must concretize this principle by coming up with certain forms of economic management, making sure that they can reflect the excellent combination between centralism and democracy. This requires us to determine a rational economic system or a dynamic management machinery suitable to the situation at a given moment or a given period of time. That is a correct management system or an effective management apparatus with a sensitive, effective and practical mode of operation. The problem is that we must renovate our planning work and the process of devising and implementing policies, rules and plans. These are the most important elements in the system and are the substance of the combination between various economic, technical and social factors in economic management.

Finding a correct and creative form of economic management capable of correctly reflecting the principle of democratic centralism in economic management is a current issue which we must resolve if overall and economic policies laid down at the fifth party congress are to be successfully implemented. But no one can conceive such a form of economic management without making a creative research and reviewing past experiences in a careful and scientific manner. It is therefore necessary to build and bring into full play the laboring people's collective mastery, especially in terms of economic management. Recent lessons of experience learned from the birth of the movement to give contracts for products in agriculture and in state enterprises have attested to this necessity. Over the past 2 years or so, our party and state have introduced hundreds of economic policies with the purpose of achieving the laboring people's collective mastery. Although many of these policies have become part of the people's life, the results obtained are still limited. Naturally, this problem requires great efforts and is not simple. It is necessary to constantly improve the leadership and management skills of various leadership organs in accordance with the standards set by the fifth party congress so that they can acquire a general knowledge of the actual situation, make clear-sighted and timely decisions, actually undertake organizational work, and organize the implementation of decisions.

It is necessary to pay specific attention to inspection and supervision over the execution of the principle of democratic centralism in economic management; to single out good models for commendation or for studying their experiences; to come up with timely conclusions vis-a-vis violations of the principle of democratic centralism; and to scrupulously deal with these violations. All these must be regarded as an indispensable measures to successfully implement the principle of democratic centralism in economic management.

AUSTRALIAFRENCH INVITATION TO INSPECT MURUROA ACCEPTED

BK180900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Australia has decided to accept France's invitation to send a scientist to the French nuclear testing site at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific. The decision was announced by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, who said it was conditional on the French Government agreeing to allow the Australian representative to take samples and fully inspect the atoll.

Mr Hayden said the results would be made public, but he warned against expecting much to come out from just a 3-or 4-day inspection of Mururoa. He said the opportunity for an environmental inspection was important, but it did not meet Australia's concern about nuclear testing.

Australia asked the South Pacific forum meeting in Canberra this month whether it should accept the French invitation but was told it was a matter between France and Australia.

TWO-MONTH BAN OF AIRMAIL TO USSR BEGINS

BK190909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Australian postal workers have imposed a 2 months ban on the handling of airmail bound for the Soviet Union. The ban is in protest at the destruction of a South Korean airliner by Soviet jets. Surface mail to and from the Soviet Union is not affected by the ban.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAMINISTER TITO REPLACED OVER REMARKS ON INDONESIA

BK161316 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Papua New Guinea's defense minister, Mr Epel Tito, has lost his job following remarks he made about Indonesia while he was on a visit to Australia 2 weeks ago. The Papua New Guinea prime minister, Mr Somare, announced today that Mr Boyamo Sali, the media and information minister, would replace Mr Tito who would take over Mr Sali's portfolio.

A spokesman for Mr Somare said the change would take immediate effect. The prime minister, in his statement today, rejected Mr Tito's claim of having spoken as a private citizen when making his remarks about Indonesia. Mr Somare said government ministers could not make statements that were completely contrary to government policy. He said Mr Tito had severely embarrassed Papua New Guinea in its relations with another country.

Mr Tito, interviewed on Australian national radio during his visit 2 weeks ago, said he believed Indonesia would invade Papua New Guinea within the next 10 to 20 years. He said he wanted Australia to help set up military posts along Papua New Guinea's border with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya, adding that he had had discussions on his fears with Australia's defense and foreign ministers.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES EAST TIMOR SITUATION, UN

BK191636 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that whether or not the East Timor problem will be taken up at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session at the end of this month is not a problem for Indonesia.

Speaking on a television program tonight, Minister Mokhtar said that we will face the problem if it is taken up, and if it is postponed, it will also pose no problem for Indonesia since it considers the East Timor problem as settled. He admitted that during last year's UN General Assembly session, it was agreed that the East Timor problem would continue to be taken up at the forthcoming session as one of its agenda points. However, there have been several new developments which could postpone debate of the problem at the general session.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] First of all there is the report of the UN secretary general on the East Timor problem, where he stated very briefly that he still cannot submit a complete report in view of the existence of new developments in East Timor, saying that he is postponing his report until next year.

The fact that there are people who do not want to take up the East Timor problem at the current general session or who want to postpone it could be used as a reason to postpone the debate this year. On the other hand there are countries which want to take up the problem for debate and present a new resolution regarding this problem. It is in this context that we see the foreign mass media trying hard with various methods to attract world attention toward the East Timor problem. We have to view this as an effort to heat up the situation. [end recording]

Minister Mokhtar also said that following their recent visit to East Timor, the Australian parliamentary delegation concluded that the situation there has improved, and suggested that the East Timor problem not impair good relations between Australia and Indonesia.

Touching on the Kampuchean problem Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja remained firm on his stand that the problem could only be solved if Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea. On the problem of the Middle East, he said that it is evident that the use of arms by Israel cannot solve the problem.

Speaking on countries in the South Pacific, he said that they are now beginning to approach the neighboring countries in the Southeast Asian region, including Indonesia. We should welcome their gesture with open arms.

In conclusion, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that Indonesia has started giving aid to countries in the South Pacific region even though the amount is less than that given by international organizations.

COMMANDER IN EAST TIMOR REPORTEDLY REPLACED

BK200644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 20 (AFP) -- Indonesian Armed Forces commander in East Timor, Colonel Purwanto, has been replaced by Colonel Rudito, a reputed tactician, a top military official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. The replacement followed the killing of 15 Indonesian members of the army's unit in an attack on a village in the eastern part of East Timor.

The official, who requested anonymity, said the attack, which came after a period of six months without reported clashes between the armed forces and the Fretilin rebels opposing Indonesian rule, was the proof that "the Fretilin could not be trusted." He said the men were unarmed when they were attacked and had their throats cut. The armed forces would from now on "go after the killers," he added.

He acknowledged that about 1,600 men from the armed forces had been sent by mid-August to add to 4,000 men and 3,000 civil guards already in the former Portuguese territory which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

MOKHTAR THREATENS CLOSURE OF SOVIET CONSULATE

BK191540 Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Jakarta, Se 19 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has warned that Indonesia would consider closing the Soviet consulate general in Medan, Sumatra, "if its existence was no more relevant."

The minister was today quoted by the evening SINAR HARAPAN as saying in Medan Friday in reply to a press question that he wanted a report on the activities of the consulate general there. The Medan consulate general and that in Surabaya, East Java, are the only two left after the Banjarmasin (Kalimantan) consulate was closed last year in the wake of the discovery of a Soviet spy ring here.

The SINAR HARAPAN said the proposal to close down the Medan consulate had been often put forward to Jakarta officials visiting Sumatra lately following the spy scandal involving a diplomat, Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Egorov, and the Aeroflot director in Jakarta, Alexander Finenko. The local daily PIKIRAN RAKYAT today quoted Mr Mokhtar as saying that so far the Foreign Ministry had no reports about "deviant activities" from the consulate.

The Medan consulate was set up shortly before the September 1965 abortive coup blamed on the communists which was followed by the progressive takeover by President Suharto. SINAR HARAPAN said the consulate offered sums of money to newspapers in Medan willing to publish articles from a bulletin distributed to them.

It is believed here that the military has been pushing for the closing down of the Medan consulate which is feared to spread communist propaganda in an area previously known for its many communist sympathizers.

Earlier this year, Indonesia decided not to extend the visas of two Soviet diplomats, due to expire in March and April next year. Sources here said the Soviet Embassy had recently been informed about the refusals. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja last month cancelled a trip to Moscow after the two countries failed to agree on convenient dates. Mr Mokhtar had planned to visit the Soviet Union after attending the Geneva conference on Palestine in late August. He said he would await a new proposal from Moscow to fix a new date for his trip.

MALAYSIANO FORMAL DECISIONS MADE ON AEROFLOT BAN

BK191036 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] No formal decisions have yet been made by Malaysia to ban Aeroflot and deny Soviet ships port facilities.

The minister of transport, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, says that the government is on the alert and monitoring every development regarding the downing of the South Korean airliner. Speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today, the minister says that any action taken by Malaysian dock workers to boycott Soviet ships must be within the law. He was commenting on reports that dock workers in Singapore may boycott Soviet ships calling at the port.

BRIEFS

MILITARY COOPERATION -- A ranking officer of the Malaysian Armed Forces, Maj Gen Datuk Haji Hasan Haji Mohamed Salleh, says bilateral military cooperation among the ASEAN countries should be maintained. He, however, stresses that the two-way military cooperation is not a military pact to maintain general defense towards any outside aggression. Speaking at the opening of a 12-day joint exercise between the 5th Malaysian Infantry Brigade and the 9th Mulawarman District Military Command near Kota Kinabalu, Maj Gen Datuk Haji Hasan said that bilateral joint exercises held previously had resulted in several permanent procedures which benefitted both parties. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Aug 83 BK]

NEW POLITICAL PARTY -- The Parti Bangsa Dayak Sarawak, PBDS, was today officially launched in Kuching. PBDS pro tem President Datuk Leo Moggie told party members that PBDS will reapply for admission to the Barisan Nasional [National Front]. The Parti Bangsa Dayak Sarawak was formed in July by the breakaway group of former elected representatives from the Sarawak National Party, SNAP, which is a component of the state Barisan Nasional. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 83 BK]

SINGAPOREINDONESIA'S MURDANI MEETS WITH LEE KUAN YEW

BK180949 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Murdani Saturday met with Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew for about an hour after arriving from Kuala Lumpur on a private visit.

Shortly before leaving Kuala Lumpur, General Murdani said Indonesia did not view the territorial claims by China and Vietnam over several islands in the South China Sea as a border threat. He said that both the Indonesian and Malaysian armed forces had a common outlook on border threat, which undermined the security of both countries. He said the general border committee meeting, held once a year between Indonesia and Malaysia, would look into the kind of threat the two countries face.

On joint production of military equipment, the general said this was not yet possible as Indonesia and Malaysia were not technologically advanced in the area. However, according to the general, the armed forces of both countries would continue holding joint military exercises and training.

MARCOS INTERVIEWED ON AQUINO ASSASSINATION

OW200125 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1216 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The day after tomorrow it will be 1 month since Mr Aquino was assassinated in the Philippines, but the truth of the case remains unsolved. Today President Marcos granted an exclusive interview to NHK, the first interview the president has given a foreign television company since Aquino's assassination. In this interview, he expressed his views on the case. The interview took place at the guest house in the Malacanang Palace in Manila, to which our reporter Takashi Suetsune was invited for the occasion. The interview lasted for about 1 hour. An excerpt of the interview follows:

[Begin recording -- interview conducted in English, with Japanese translation shown in subtitles; the following is from the English version] [Suetsune] How do you, Mr President, assess the general political developments after the assassination of Mr Aquino?

[Marcos] Well, for a while there was some confusion. It coincided with my illness, and when there was a slight infection from which I was suffering, and a very deep-seated kind of allergy, people thought that....[voice trails off]

[Suetsune] So you were not feeling very well at that time when the assassination took place?

[Marcos] I was not. People thought that the government was destabilized, in a state of confusion. But I immediately came out on television and told everybody that there was no reason for any fears of destabilization, any fears that the radical left will take over. At some point many of the people were asking: Who is running the government? We know that he is sick.

But all of us -- I was affected physically and spiritually by the tragic assassination of Senator Aquino, because while we were allegedly political opponents, in politics there are no enemies, there are only temporary allies. And his last message to me was: I want to establish a direct line with you, which shows that... Then I sent word to him: Yes, by all means.

But, in the meantime, I asked him to stay away so that we can clear your safe arrival. Now, therefore, when he arrived and was shot, I was one of the most shocked, I think. So I was terribly shamed because this was something.... [voice trails off] Of course, no matter what we explain, the fact is he was in the custody of our military. The fact is he was already on our land and he was entitled to protection.

[Suetsune] So you do suspect very strongly that the communist (?push) was toward the plot and it was a communist plot?

[Marcos] No, the killer... [changes thought] But that the killer may have done the assassination as a matter of personal vengeance, because he was willing to die. And only a bitter enemy will do that.

[Suetsune] And you do exclude, Mr President, you do exclude any possibility of military involvement?

[Marcos] No, no, no, I do not. But in the investigation they must be fair. I do not say that the military participated. But knowing what the intelligence reports indicate, if the military had participated, nobody would have ever known. And it is ridiculous to do it in public, in the presence of so many people. When there was this long stretch when they would be going to the Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] headquarters, for a sniper to have picked him off, in the head. Nobody would ever have known. Or at some other point.

[Suetsune] And now Mr Reagan is coming -- is expected to come over here, in November. As far as you know, there will be no change at all with...

[Marcos interrupts] Yes, I do not think there is any change. We are grateful to President Reagan for it.

[Suetsune] Do you think it necessary for you to complete the investigation before the visit of President Reagan to this country? Do you think so?

[Marcos] We will finish it.

[Suetsune] You will finish it?

[Marcos] At least, bring out the facts by the middle of October. We should be...
[changes his thought] have a more or less general outline of what happened.

[Suetsune] A general outline with details...

[Marcos interrupts] Yes, yes.

[Suetsune] ...of the conspiracy plot?

[Marcos] Yes.

[Suetsune] So we can expect that...

[Marcos interrupts] Because I must tell you that the intelligence report that came to us was a (?drop) intelligence report, meant it was dropped, a drop place for intelligence agents inside the Communist Party (?in the city). Watch out, there is a conspiracy for the assassination of Aquino as soon as he arrives. Then he....

[Suetsune] So you think there was a conspiracy.

[Marcos] Oh, yes. Oh, yes. This was a conspiracy. This was a well-played well-worked-out plan. [end recording]

In this interview, President Marcos indirectly admitted that Prime Minister Virata has submitted his resignation when he said: The trouble is everyone wants to quit. Thus he indicated that the impact of the Aquino case on the inner circles of the Marcos regime is spreading.

MARCOS CALLS DEMONSTRATIONS 'CHEAP GIMMICKS'

HK192353 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] President Marcos assured yesterday that the government will give maximum tolerance in dealing with opposition demonstrations, but only peaceful demonstrations will be allowed. He said the authorities will take the necessary action to protect lives and property against violent demonstrations. The president expounded on the government's policy on demonstrations in separate meetings with the Cable News Network and the NHK Japan Broadcasting Corporation.

President Marcos also described the demonstrations as cheap gimmicks by political elements who ride on the rallies for whatever political worth they have. The chief executive discussed demonstrations in anticipation of more rallies in the next few days. He said radical elements had apparently infiltrated those otherwise peaceful gatherings, but the authorities are keeping watch over them. The president assured that the police authorities will protect public and private property against violence. On the opposition moves to join the Fernando commission, President Marcos said they can nominate several, and he will choose the opposition to be members of the commission.

FIRST LADY EXPLAINS DECISION TO QUIT POLITICS

HK200004 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The first lady, Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos, said yesterday she is quitting politics and her government duties because she had become politically suspect following the murder of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. She told the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines that her decision to quit is definite and irrevocable. Mrs Marcos said in a no-holds-barred question-and-answer session that she is getting out to protect her credibility, which is her only strength. She said she is not running away from a job but from the destruction of her credibility.

According to Mrs Marcos, she has been implicated in the Aquino assassination and in harboring ambitions to succeed President Marcos, and many other things. She strongly denied all these, and said she will not run in next year's elections.

Mrs Marcos also discussed the economic situation with foreign newsmen. She said the Philippine economy has grown faster in the first 7 months of 1983 than at any period since 1974, and that the trend would continue in the next several months. Mrs Marcos told the newsmen that the economy is growing at the rate of 8 percent since January, on the basis of a 16 percent increase in total industrial activity. The complaints of some businessmen about the economic situation are really not well founded, according to Mrs Marcos, who chided the foreign correspondents for creating an erroneous picture of the economy.

Explains Japan Trip Cancellation

OW191235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 19 (AFP) -- Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos today said she had to cancel her trip to Japan last Wednesday because the Japanese press "did not want me to come" despite her being a "great fan of the Japanese people."

During a press conference hosted by the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines, Mrs Marcos said another factor that led to the cancellation was that KYODO correspondent Kiyoshi Wakamiya "was already booked the night before in the same hotel I was to be booked in" and that Japanese police were "a little afraid about security." Mr Wakamiya, 37, had reported that Philippine troopers assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino last August 21 after a three-man military escort brought him out of a commercial plane on which Mr Wakamiya was a passenger. The Philippine Government denied the report, saying a notorious gunman had slain Mr Aquino and that communists were behind the plot.

Mrs Marcos did not explain why the Japanese press was hostile to her but broadly hinted it was because of reaction against the Philippine Government on the Aquino assassination. Mrs Marcos said she was to meet in Japan with the leaders of Kajima Construction to discuss setting up a "satellite city" north of Manila.

An aide of Mrs Marcos, Ileana Maramag, said letters of intent had been signed by Kajima and the Philippine Government for the city, the first in the world projected to face two oceans, the China Sea and the Pacific.

KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICER'S ASYLUM BID DENIED

OW181211 Hong Kong AFP in English 1145 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept. 18 (AFP) -- The presidential palace today denied any knowledge of a retired navy officer reported to have sought political asylum in Australia saying he knew too much about the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino and feared for his life.

The information staff of the presidential palace referred inquiries to the military, jokingly telling callers to see "if they know him at the Philippine Navy." However, senior navy officers were not available today and duty officers of various sections would make no comments.

The officer, retired Commodore Jose Flor, who is also a former Philippine military attache and is said to be a former logistics chief of the Philippine Armed Forces, said he also knows about much governmental graft and corruption, an Australian diplomat here said yesterday. Mr. Flor is in Australia visiting his children, who live there.

ARMY CHIEF RULES OUT MILITARY TAKEOVER

OW191258 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Army Chief General Josephus Ramas has described the current legitimate student activism as a healthy activity. Speaking before some 5,000 students and faculty members at Siliman University in Dumageti City, Ramas warned students to be on guard against professional agitators and propagandists.

Ramas also ruled out any possibility of a military takeover in any succession to the presidency. Ramas said this is clearly mandated by the Constitution which calls for civilian supremacy over the military.

EDUCATION MINISTER CALLS FOR PEACE, ORDER

HK170418 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Education Minister Onofre Corpuz has asked student leaders to ensure that demonstrations organized by them remain peaceful and orderly. At the same time he warned against the exploitation of students by political elements.

[Begin Corpuz recording] It seems that the situation is being exploited by elements with political motives, so that purely civil protest might deteriorate into a peace and order problem. Because education in the schools can operate only in an atmosphere of peace and order, education will be the first victim in [words indistinct]. I call upon the parent to secure the education of their children, and I also call upon the student leaders not to provoke the law enforcement authorities. I have been hearing reports from parents who just are concerned with the education of their children, and they say they might take action against the schools which deliberately stop their classes, because once you register a student or pupil, within the registration period, there is a contract between the school and the student for the school to give education to the pupil or the student. [end recording]

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